The Irish Times.

AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

Vol. I. No 243 — SUBSCRIPTION {STAMPED......... £2 12 0 / UN-STAMPED..... 1 6 0} — DUBLIN, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1860. — PRICE ONE PENNY.

Public Notices.

THEATRE ROYAL, DUBLIN. On This (SATURDAY) EVENING, FEBRUARY 11th, 1860. FOR THE BENEFIT OF MR. HARRIS. The Performances will commence with, the first time these 8 years, the late Douglas Jerrold's Comedy of TIME WORKS WONDERS.

Sir Gilbert Norman - Mr. Charles Vincent
Bantam - Mr. S. Calhaem
Bessy Tulip - Miss Cleveland
Clarence - Mrs. Burkinshaw

A Ballet Divertissement.
To conclude with the Farce of A HOUSE OUT OF WINDOWS.
Mr. Paul Potter - Mr. S. Calhaem.

Doors open at a quarter to Seven; Performance to commence at a quarter past Seven.
Box-office open from 11 to 4 daily, where places may be secured. Private Boxes £1 5s.—£1 10s.—£2. Dress Circle 3s. Second do. 2s. Pit 1s. Lower Gallery 6d. Upper Gallery 3d.
Children under 12 years of age admitted at Second Price to Boxes and Pit only. No Money Returned.
On Wednesday evening for the benefit of Miss C. Cleveland and Mr. Vincent, the Drama, of "Green Bushes" and the pantomime.

THEATRE ROYAL. On TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 14th, THE LAST GRAND JUVENILE NIGHT.
☞ For the convenience of persons residing at a distance, and the Juvenile Branches of Families, the performances will commence at seven o'clock, and be so arranged that the Pantomime will terminate at a quarter past 10 o'clock.
MISCHIEF MAKING and the PANTOMIME.

THEATRE ROYAL.—Mr. HARRIS, in conjunction with Mr. WILLERT BEALE, has the honour to announce a short series of ITALIAN OPERAS, To commence on Monday, February 27th, Supported by the following eminent artistes:—
Mdlle. Piccolomini, Madame Borchardt, Madame Gramaglia and Madame Rudersdorff. Signor Belart, Signor Mercuriali, and Signor Altavilla, Signor Allighieri, Signor Castelli, Signor Allara and Mr. Patey. (Primo Basso del Teatro Reggio Torino.) Prompter, Signor Fontana, Regisseur, Signor Grua. Conductor, Signor Arditi.
The Repertoire will include the following Verdi, La Traviata, Il Trovatore, Donizetti, Lucrezia Borgia, La Figlia del Reggimento, Acts from La Favorita and I Martiri. Bellini, I Puritani, La Sonnambula. Flowtow, Marta. Fioravanti, La Serva Padrona. Farsa Musicale. Mozart, Le Nozze di Figaro, Il Don Giovann.

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE. On This (SATURDAY) EVENING, FEBRUARY 11th, 1860. Free list entirely suspended. Sixth Appearance in Dublin of Mr. CHARLES WEBB. The performances will commence with, Bulwer's celebrated play of RICHELIEU, OR THE CONSPIRACY.

Richelieu - Mr. T. C. King
De Mauprat - Mr. G. Vincent
François - Miss Minnie Davis
Julie de Mortemar - Miss Bessie King

Grand Ballet Divertissement, by Miss Merriton and Corps de Ballet. To conclude with, (first time at half-price compressed into three acts) Shakspere's COMEDY OF ERRORS.

Dromio of Ephesus - Mr. H. Webb
Dromio of Syracuse - Mr. C. Webb
Adriana - Miss Bessie King
Luciana - Miss Minnie Davis

Boxes, 2s.; Pit 1s.; Lower Gallery, 6d.; Upper ditto, 3d. Second Price at Nine o'clock—Boxes, 1s.; Pit, 6d.
Children under Twelve Half-price to Boxes and Pit.

MORNING HARP RECITAL. Under the immediate patronage of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, who will honour the performance with his presence. HERR CHARLES OBERTHUR, Harpist to H.R.H. the Duchess of Nassau, has the honour to announce that he will give a HARP RECITAL, On This Day, at the Concert Rooms, Great Brunswick-street, commencing at half-past Two o'clock. HERR OBERTHUR will be kindly assisted by the following artistes:— Miss Julia Cruise, Miss Ellen Williams, Mr. Joseph Robinson, Mr. Richard Smith, Mr. O'Rorke, R. P. Stewart, Mus. Doc., Mr. Sprouie, Mr. Levey, and Herr Elsner.
Tickets for Reserved Seats, 5s.; Family Tickets, admitting three, 12s.; Unreserved Seats, 3s. To be had at Bussell's Pianoforte Warerooms, 7, Westmoreland-street, and of all Musicsellers, and also at the Door.

LONG-ROOM, ROTUNDO. HAMILTON'S DIORAMA OF ITALY will open, on MONDAY, FEBRUARY 20th.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY, CONCERT-ROOMS, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET. The Members are informed that there will be a RE-UNION on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 15th inst., at a quarter-past EIGHT o'clock. The programme will include— Sinfonia in C, Haydn; Overtures "Le Colporteur," Onslow, "Le Turc in Italia," Rossini; Concerto Pianoforte, Hummel; Fantasia, Harp. Artistes—Miss Ellen Williams, Mr. R. Smith, Mr. Arthur O'Leary (pupil of Mendelssohn), Charles Oberthur, &c. (By order) HENRY BUSSELL, Secretary. Tickets will be issued this day, from four to half-past five o'clock.

VALENTINE'S DAY (NEXT TUESDAY). Extract from the London Morning News of February 15th. "On yesterday (St. Valentine's Day) the number of letters posted in the several metropolitan and provincial post-offices were as follows:—Passed through the General Post-office, St. Martin's-le-Grand, [illegible]; passed through the District-office, St. Martin's-le-Grand, [illegible]; total, 879,000. Such a large number as this has never before passed, even on 'Valentine's Day,' through the Post-office in London. Many of the letter-carriers had not completed their deliveries until eleven o'clock at night."
J. WISEHEART AND SON, 23, SUFFOLK-STREET, And 42, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, Have manufactured and imported an unusually large stock of Valentines this season, in consequence of the increased demand during the past year in Ireland, and of which they respectfully solicit an early inspection.

BY COMMAND OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE LORD LIEUTENANT, And under the special patronage of Her Royal Highness the DUCHESS of KENT. THE ANNUAL GRAND FANCY AND FULL-DRESS CHARITY BALL, in aid of the Funds of the Sick and Indigent Roomkeepers' Society, founded A.D. 1790, will take place in the Rotundo, on Monday, 13th February, 1860.
Family Ticket to admit Four, including refreshments, £1 10s. 0d.
Single Ticket 0 10s. 0d.
Tickets to be had of the Managing Committee, from One to Four o'clock daily, in the Committee Rooms, No. 2, Palace-street.
Mr. Williams has kindly consented to act as Master of the Ceremonies.
A Quadrille, Waltz, and Three Military Bands will be in attendance.
The whole suite of Ball Rooms will be thrown open and brilliantly illuminated.
The extensive Concert Room up stairs will be fitted up as the Refreshment Saloon, under the superintendence of Murray and Walsh, Dawson-street.
Kelly's Quadrille Band will be placed in the Round-Room.
. No masks admitted; and the Committee will avail themselves of their right to eject or remove objectionable characters.
N.B.—In order to enable the Managing Committee to complete their various arrangements, it is requested that parties who purpose attending the ball will provide themselves with Tickets as soon as possible.

SECOND GRAND PRIZE DRAWING. Society of St. Vincent De Paul, Limerick. ONE THOUSAND POUNDS, in prizes of £500, £200, £100, £100, £50, £50, £50, £50, £50, £50, for the Benefit of the poor of all denominations, visited and relieved by the Society of St. Vincent De Paul.
TRUSTEES: Alderman William Fitzgerald, Mayor of Limerick, Edward Murphy, Esq., High Sheriff of Limerick.
TREASURER: The Provincial Bank of Ireland, Limerick.
HONORARY SECRETARY: Daniel Griffin, Esq., M.D., 56, George-street, Limerick.
The above Drawing, on the Art Union Principle, guaranteed by and under the exclusive control of the Trustees, will take place at the ATHENÆUM, LIMERICK, On EASTER MONDAY, the 9th of April, 1860, commencing at 12 o'clock, in the presence of the Trustees and Secretary, and several Magistrates, and open to the Public.
Application for Tickets to be made as early as possible, to Alderman William Fitzgerald, Mayor, 116, George-street, Limerick, enclosing £1, and a stamped envelope, with the name and address of Applicant. The Tickets to be limited to 42,00, at £1 each.
N.B.—In case the entire number of Tickets, or a sufficient number for the objects of the Charity, be not taken on the day named for the Drawing, the Trustees to be at liberty either to adjourn or proceed with the Drawing as they shall think fit, or to return the money to the Subscribers.
Immediately after the Drawing, the Trustees will transmit to the Prizeholders the amounts respectively obtained.
. In this Drawing, there are Two more Prizes, and One Hundred more chances than in the one lately drawn in Cork.
WILLIAM FITZGERALD, Mayor, EDWARD MURPHY, High Sheriff, } Trustees.
DANIEL GRIFFIN, M.D., Honorary Secretary.
Limerick, 4th Feb., 1860.

IRISH NATIONAL GALLERY. NOTICE TO BUILDERS. Sealed tenders will be received up to the 9th March, 1860, for Constructing a ROOF for the New Irish National Gallery on Leinster Lawn, according to plans and specification to be seen at No. 6, Ely-place. Each proposal to be for a lump sum, and to be accompanied by a detail (giving quantities and prices), and to be endorsed "Tender for Roof of Irish National Gallery." The tenders to be addressed to Sir Richard Griffith, Bart., 6, Ely-place, Dublin.

DUBLIN LITHOGRAPHIC AND COPPERPLATE PRINTERS' ASSOCIATION. The first Anniversary Dinner of the above Association was held in the Phoenix Tavern, D'Olier-street, on MONDAY EVENING last. On the removal of the cloth, the chair was taken by one of their oldest members, who, on behalf of the Association, presented their Treasurer with a handsome Watch, as a small token of their esteem, and for the efficient manner in which he fulfilled the office of Treasurer, from the formation of the Association up to the present time. After the usual toasts, the Association separated, well pleased with their evening's entertainment.

£1 REWARD.—Lost by a Lady, on the night of the 25th January, at the Rotundo, a Purple Morocco Purse, with a steel clasp, containing one £3 note and 8s. in silver, two small rings, one set with Pearls, and one a Garnet Ring with the centre-stone out of it. Any Person bringing same to 17, Ranelagh-road, will receive the above reward.

ADELAIDE HOSPITAL BAZAAR. The Friends of the Adelaide Hospital are requested to take Notice that the BAZAAR will be held in the ROTUNDO during the first week in March.

A MEETING OF THE TOWNSEND-STREET BAND OF HOPE TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY WILL BE HELD (D.V.) IN THE MISSION BUILDING, 27, Townsend-street, On MONDAY EVENING NEXT, FEB. 13. CHAIR TO BE TAKEN AT HALF-PAST SEVEN O'CLOCK. Some Gentlemen are expected to address the meeting. After the Addresses, Members will be enrolled. Each will receive a Ticket, pledging the holder to Total Abstinence for one month, or for whatever length of time the Ticket is retained.

PROSPECTUS OF A SOCIETY FOR THE PROMOTION OF CHRISTIAN BENEFICENCE.

OBJECTS:
1. To encourage professing Christians to set apart a Scriptural proportion not less than a tenth of their means and income for religious and charitable purposes.
2. To induce them to adopt generally the system of "Weekly offerings," as commanded by the Apostle of the Gentiles:—"On the first day of the week let every one of you lay him by in store as the Lord hath prospered you."
3. To inculcate a sense of individual responsibility with regard to the wise and effectual application of our voluntary offerings to God.

ORGANISATION:
1. The Society to consist of Christians of various denominations who approve of its objects, and who subscribe not less than Ten Shillings per annum to its funds.
2. Its affairs to be managed by a President, Secretary, Treasurer, and Committee consisting of not less than fifteen Members, who shall be elected annually by the subscribers.
3. The Committee to meet on the first Wednesday of January, April, July, and October, five to form a quorum; and an annual meeting of the subscribers and friends to be held during the month of April, in London, Dublin, or such other central place as may be convenient, at which the Report of the Society shall be submitted, and its officers selected.

OPERATIONS:
1. To advocate, by means of the platform, press, and pulpit, the principles of the Society, and thereby extend its membership.
2. To conduct from a central office the correspondence of the society, and seek to increase its influence throughout the Empire.
3. To employ such other agency as the Committee may deem expedient, and enlist the co-operation of all who may be disposed to forward its objects.
P.S.—A Provisional Committee (with power to add to its number), has now been formed. Communications may be addressed to Rev. Robert G. Cather, A.M., 9, Eustace-street, Dublin.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY. CLARENBRIDGE PIG FAIR, On THURSDAY, 16th FEBRUARY. Special Trains, for the Conveyance of PIGS, will be in readiness at Athenry and Oranmore up to 12 o'clock noon, on FRIDAY, the 17th instant. W. FORBES, Manager. Broadstone, Dublin, 7th February, 1860.

WATERFORD AND LIMERICK RAILWAY. (Half-yearly Meeting, 23rd February.) SHAREHOLDERS' COMMITTEE ROOMS, COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS. The Committee meet daily to receive communications from Shareholders, whom they respectfully advise to withhold their proxies in favour of local parties that are seeking for them to the detriment of the Company. (By order,) W. F. GREENE, J. HANLY, } Hon. Secs. Commercial Buildings, 4th February, 1860.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN, AND GREAT NORTHERN AND WESTERN RAILWAY. Opening of the Line from ATHLONE TO ROSCOMMON. On MONDAY, 13th February, 1860, the Line from ATHLONE to ROSCOMMON will be opened for Passenger and Cattle Traffic.

UP TRAINS.

Leave	Week Days 1st 2d & 3d Cls. A.M.	Week Days 1st & 2d Cls. P.M.	Week Days 1st 2d & 3d. P.M.	Sun. 1st 2d & 3d. P.M.	Fares from Roscommon 1st Cls. s. d.	2d Cls. s. d.	3d Cls. s. d.
Roscommon,	7-15	1-30	5-0	5-0	—	—	—
Knockcroghery,	7-38	1-53	5-23	5-23	1 1	0 10	0 6
Athlone,	8-20	2-0	6-8	6-5	3 0	2 3	1 6
Arrive at Dublin,	11-20	6-0	10-0	10-0	15 6	12 3	7 6

DOWN TRAINS.

Leave	Week Days 1st 2d & 3d Cls.	Week Days 1st & 2d Cls.	Week Days 1st 2d & 3d.	Sun. 1st 2d & 3d.	Fares from Dublin 1st Cls. s. d.	2d Cls. s. d.	3d Cls. s. d.
Dublin,	7-0 A.M.	10-30 A.M.	4-0 P.M.	10-30 A.M.	—	—	—
Athlone,	10-35	2-10 P.M.	7-5	2-10 P.M.	12 6	10 0	6 0
Knockcroghery,	11-10	3-10	7-40	2-45	14 6	11 6	6 11
Arrive at Roscommon,	11-30	3-30	8-0	3-10	15 6	12 3	7 6

W. FORBES, Manager. Broadstone, Dublin, 8th February, 1860.

Sermon.

ST. MARY'S PAROCHIAL BOARDING, SUNDAY, DAILY, AND INFANT SCHOOLS, LOWER DOMINICK-STREET. The annual SERMONS in aid of the above Schools will (D.V.) be preached on SUNDAY, 19th instant, in the PARISH CHURCH, at Noon Service, by the Rev. E. S. Abbott; and in the evening by the Rev. B. Gibson, Curate. Also in the Chapel of Ease, at Noon Service, by the Rev. T. Tomlinson, Curate; and in the evening by the Rev. J. Black, Curate. Donations of those who cannot attend will be thankfully received by any of the Governors, or Richard Armstrong, Esq., Q.C., and Wm. Allen, Esq., Churchwardens.

ST. BRIDGET'S PAROCHIAL SUNDAY, DAILY AND INFANT SCHOOLS. The Annual CHARITY SERMON, in aid of the above Institutions, will be preached (D.V.) in the Chapel of the Molyneux Asylum, on Sunday, February, 19, 1860, by The Rev. C. M. Fleury, D.D., Chaplain.
These schools were founded in the year 1711, and have since that time afforded to very many children of this poor locality an excellent secular and Scriptural education. (Instruction in Music and Drawing being now added to the ordinary course.)
There are at present about 100 children in attendance, who are partially clothed and fed, and at a suitable age apprenticed to respectable Protestant masters.
To meet the educational wants of the parish, it has lately been found necessary considerably to enlarge and improve the School premises, and in particular to erect an Infant School, which, though urgently required, had not previously existed. Serious expense has been necessarily incurred in this matter, as well as in the other exertions of the Governors to extend the usefulness of the Schools.
They are situated in one of the most populous and most depressed parts of the city, and it is earnestly hoped that the liberality of those who sympathise with such efforts for the working classes will aid the good work in hand.
Benefactions from those who cannot attend the Sermon will be thankfully received by the Preacher, by the Clergy and Churchwardens of the parish, or by any of the Governors.

CONTROVERSIAL SERMONS ON SUNDAY, FEB. 12, 1860.
I. C. M. T. R. C.
1. MISSION BUILDING, 27, Townsend-street, 11.30 a.m., Rev. W. C. Plunket, A.B., Secretary to the Bishop of Tuam. Subject—"The Power of Prayer."—St. James v. 16.
2. MISSION BUILDING, 7 p.m., Rev. James Rogers, A.M., Ex-schol., I.C.M. Subject—"The Unity of the Church of Rome, Dr. Cullen v. Dr. MacHale"—"That they all may be one."—St. John xvii. 21. Dr. Cullen's Bible.
3. ST. THOMAS' CHURCH, Marlborough-street, 7 p.m., Rev. C. F. MacCarthy, A.M., S.I.C.M. Subject—"Is not the Ruler of Rome a Spiritual Usurper, as well as a Temporal Tyrant?"
4. ST. WERBURGH'S CHURCH, near Christ Church Cathedral, 7 p.m., Rev. F. F. Carmichael, A.B., Curate. Subject—"Has the Church of Rome Miraculous Powers?"

SUBJECTS OF DISCOURSES TO BE PREACHED IN THE WESLEYAN CENTENARY CHAPEL, in the Month of February, 1860, By the REV. WILLIAM P. APPELBE, LL.D.
Sunday, February 12, 12 o'clock—Doing all things to the glory of God, 1 Cor., x. 31.
Sunday, February 12, 7 o'clock—Warning against the love of the world, 1 John, ii. 15.
Monday, February 13, 7 o'clock—Miracle of turning water into wine, John, ii. 1, 2.
Thursday, February 16, 7 o'clock—Raising the ruler's daughter, Mark, v. 36.
Sunday, February 18, 12 o'clock—Private prayer, Matth., vi. 6.
Sunday, February 18, 7 o'clock—The penitent thief, Luke xxiii. 39-43.
Monday, February 19, 7 o'clock—Healing the centurion's servant, Luke, vii. 1-10.
Thursday, February 22, 7 o'clock—Healing the widow's son, Luke, vii. 11-15.
Sunday, February 26, 12 o'clock—Summary of Christian Duties, Philip, iv. 8, 9.
Sunday, February 26, 7 o'clock—The Philippian jailor, Acts, xvi. 30-31.
Monday, February 27, 7 o'clock—The impotent man at the Pool of Bethesda, John, v. 2-13.
I. When is prayer effectual? When does a man become righteous or just? Why can you not pray rightly if you have not faith or trust in God through Christ? St. Jas. i. 5-7.
Why is it a good sign to have many persons meeting for prayer in many places? When men have a sense of want, what leads them to God?
II. Who are right in the ranks of Rome?—those who make the temporal sway necessary to the spiritual, or those who pronounce for the spiritual without the temporal?
Why is Dr. MacHale so jealous of his diocesan rights, and of the ascription of the title of "Pontifical Legate" to Vice-Pope Paul Cullen?
Why are there so many divisions and party strifes under the iron rule of the despot of Rome? Why are some masters, where all should be brethren?
II. Who first made the Bishop of Rome a "bishop of bishops"? Was it not the usurper Phocas in A.D. 607?
Who first made the ruler of Rome a temporal king? Was it not King Pepin, the usurper, in A.D. 755?
Why does Professor Ormsby call St. Peter "Prince of the Apostles and Primate of the Church (note on Acts xv. 7), when he cannot prove this assumption to be true? Had not St. Paul, "as his daily anxiety, the care of all the Churches" (2 Cor. xi., 28), while St. Peter was but the apostle of the Jews?—(Gal. ii., 7, Dr. P. Cullen's Bible.)
IV. What miracles are now wrought to introduce and establish the new doctrines of Rome? What miraculous signs of Divine authority have been given by the Ruler of Rome or his Irish Deputy, Dr. P. Cullen?
Roman Catholic friends, will you trust in a man, a priest, a Pope, a departed saint, an angel, or any other creature, when you can go at once to the Blessed Jesus, the Son of God and Saviour of sinners?
Perishing sinner, call upon Christ; trust Him alone for your salvation.

THE PULPIT—PRAYER AND PRAISE. METROPOLITAN HALL. SPECIAL SERVICES.
SUNDAY NEXT, 3 o'clock afternoon, Sermon by the Rev. James Griffin.
MONDAY NEXT, 8 o'clock p.m., Prayer Meeting.
WEDNESDAY NEXT, 8 o'clock p.m., Sermon by the Rev. R. W. Forrest, Cork. Subject—"Salvation."
Admission Free to the Clergy and people of all religious denominations.
Hymn Books at the door.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LOWER ABBEY-STREET. Sabbath Evening, Feb. 12, Rev. S. G. MORRISON will (D.V.) deliver the seventh of the present Course of Sabbath Evening Lectures, on the Work of the Holy Spirit, or a Night with Jesus, being lectures on the 3d chap. of St. John's Gospel. Subject for to-morrow evening, the Brazen Serpent.

FINAL NOTICE TO CLAIMANTS AND INCUMBRANCERS. In the Matter of the Estate of William Fullerton and Jane Fullerton, his wife, Edward William Brenan, and Frances Brenan, his wife, Mary Carpenter and Sarah Carpenter, Spinsters, Owners and Petitioners.
TAKE Notice, that the Schedule of Incumbrances affecting part of the Commons of Kilmainham, formerly stated as containing 6a. 2r. 36p. statute measure, and now containing, by Griffith's Valuation, 7a. 1r. 21p., formerly described as situate in the Parish and Manor of Kilmainham, Barony of Newcastle, and County of Dublin, but now described and known as lying and being in the Parish of Saint James, Barony of Upper Cross, and County of Dublin, is lodged with the Clerk of the Records of this Court, and any person having any claim not therein inserted, or objecting thereto, either on account of the amount or the priority of any charge therein reported to him or any other person, or for any other reason, is required to lodge an objection thereto, stating the particulars of his demand, and duly verified with the said Clerk, on or before the 22nd day of February, and to appear on the following Wednesday, at Eleven o'clock, before the Honourable Judge Longfield, at his Court in Dublin, when instructions will be given for the final settlement of the Schedule. And further take notice, that any demand reported by such Schedule is liable to be objected to within the time aforesaid.
Dated this 23rd day of January, 1860.
JAMES M'DONNELL, Examiner.
JAMES COWLEY, Solicitor for Owners and Petitioners, having the Carriage of Proceedings, 26, Upper Temple-street.

TO BE LET, in a highly-respectable locality, within five minutes' walk of the General Post-office, a Front and Back Drawingroom, Unfurnished, with Kitchen, Coal-vault, and attendance, if required. Or one or two gentlemen can be accommodated with Sittingroom and Bedroom, Furnished, with attendance, and partial Board. The Apartments are large, airy, and neat. For address, apply to "S.B.M.," at the Office of this Paper.

Money.

LOANS ON PERSONAL SECURITY, of from £10 to £500, granted to Insurers in the Dublin Agency to the BRITISH COMMERCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON Established A.D. 1820. Notwithstanding which the Premiums are as moderate as those of other Offices of equal long standing and respectability. BENTLEY AND SON, SOLE AGENTS FOR DUBLIN, AND CHIEF AGENTS FOR IRELAND, 110, GRAFTON-STREET.

☞ MILITARY or other GENTLEMEN can have their Bills promptly discounted, by applying personally, or by letter, at 44, York-Street. Office hours—1 till 4 o'clock.

Insurances.

THE SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY, *ESTABLISHED IN 1825.* INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL ACT OF PARLIAMENT. HEAD OFFICE FOR IRELAND: 34 B, COLLEGE-GREEN, DUBLIN.
COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT: RALPH S. CUSACK, Esq., J.P., Bohomer, St. Donlough's, county Dublin, and No. 7, Merrion-square, North. Sir THOMAS DEANE, Dundanion Castle, county Cork, and No. 2, Upper Merrion-street, Dublin. JOHN F. WALLER, Esq., LL.D., 4, Herbert-street.
PHYSICIAN: J. MOORE NELIGAN, Esq., M.D., 16 Merrion-square, East.
LIFE DEPARTMENT. The Policies now in course of being issued by this Company secure every advantage derivable from the system of Life Assurance. The conditions have been liberalised in the greatest degree consistent with safety; and Bonuses on Participating Policies are allocated on equitable principles, and have hitherto been of large amount.
Intending Assurers are invited to examine particulars as stated in Prospectus, which may be had *free* on application.
SPECIAL NOTICE. *Proposals of the Participation Class, dated on or before 31st January, 1860, entitle the Assured to rank for three full years' Bonus at the next investigation, in January, 1862. The Books will be kept open till the 20th February, to receive such proposals—thereby enabling Immediate Assurers to secure a great advantage. The last Bonus (declared in 1857) was at the rate of £1 7s. 6d. per cent. per annum.*
FIRE DEPARTMENT. Risks of almost every description are undertaken at the usual rates. Claims promptly settled.
Solicitors and Agents allowed the usual Commission.
THOMAS MANLY, Secretary.

ENGLISH AND IRISH CHURCH AND UNIVERSITY LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, WITH WHICH ARE UNITED THE "ENGINEERS," "HOUSEHOLDERS'," AND "AGE" ASSURANCE COMPANIES.
OFFICES— 345, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.; 90, HIGH-STREET, OXFORD; AND 109, GRAFTON-STREET, DUBLIN.
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF LIFE ASSURANCE UNDERTAKEN AT MODERATE RATES; IMMEDIATE, DEFERRED, AND CONTINGENT ANNUITIES AND ENDOWMENTS.
Tables of Rates, Forms of Application for Shares and Assurances, and every information may be obtained on application to the Resident Secretary.
N.B.—REGULATIONS RESPECTING SCHOLARSHIPS OF £30 PER ANNUM FOUNDED BY THIS SOCIETY IN TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN, ARE NOW IN PRINT, AND CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION, PERSONALLY OR BY LETTER, TO THE RESIDENT SECRETARY.
JOHN WHITTINGTON, Resident Secretary, 109, Grafton-street.
N.B.—Office hours from 10 till 4, and on Saturdays till 2.
SCHOLARSHIPS ALREADY AWARDED.
1st—To Mr. Thomas William Kinahan, elected December, 1858.
2nd—To Mr. Robert Hobart, elected December, 1859.

THE PECULIAR ARRANGEMENTS of the LIFE ASSOCIATION of SCOTLAND confer facilities and privileges on the Policy-holders which, it is believed, CANNOT be obtained from any other Assurance office.
FREEDOM FROM RESTRICTIONS.—The Policies now being issued are unusually free from Restrictions (as commonly imposed by other Companies), and confer important privileges. These relate to Non-payment of Premiums,—Indisputability,—Limits of Residence and Occupation,—Military and Naval Service, &c.; and afford, in most cases, almost complete protection against forfeiture.
SAFETY AND PERMANENCE.—The Association, now of Twenty-one years' standing, is one of the most extensive and successful Life Offices, and thus possesses an element of safety and permanence not contained in smaller institutions.
RISKS OF PARTNERSHIP.—The Policy-holders are wholly exempt from the Liabilities of Partnership, and the Sums Assured are guaranteed.
PROFIT SCHEME.—A Share of Profits is allocated yearly to every Policy-holder of five years' standing at the preceding annual balance, and is applied so as to reduce the present outlay for the Policy.
HALF-CREDIT SYSTEM.—Policies of £500 and upwards may be effected and kept up by payment of only one-half the Premiums for the first six years, with Interest on the other half.
VOLUNTEER CORPS.—The Assured are permitted, without extra payment, to serve in Volunteer Corps within Great Britain and Ireland during Peace or War.
☞ THERE IS A SPECIAL ADVANTAGE in Assuring before the approaching Close of the Books for the 21st ANNUAL BALANCE, One Year's earlier participation in Profits will thus be secured.
APPLICATIONS will be received until 5th APRIL.
JAMES FORBES, Secretary.
DUBLIN, 60, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.
AGENT: DUBLIN: Mr. MATHEW MORISON, 32, BACHELOR'S WALK.

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NO EXTRA CHARGES.

HYDROPATHY. WATER CURE.—The Nearest Pure SEA WATER to Dublin is at the MERRION HOT and COLD BATHS ESTABLISHMENT. (Where hundreds have been cured of different complaints,) and LADIES' BATHING PLACE at MERRION. Vapour, Douche, Sitz, and Packing Baths always ready. The nearest pure clean Sea Water to Kingstown is at the Sandycove Baths, Sandycove avenue, SANDYCOVE. Where alone Sea Water can be got uncontaminated by the filthy and abominable sewage of Kingstown. THOMAS H. BENSON, Proprietor.

POTATOES, CARROTS PARSNIPS, COALS, SALT. SHAW'S STORES, TALBOT-STREET. Best Table Potatoes (engaged), delivered Carriage free, in the City, at 4s. 6d. per cwt. 97 sacks, Wiltshire, Red Horse Carrots, warranted to keep sound for three months, delivered free at 3s. 6d. per cwt. A fresh lot of Parsnips, excellent quality, 9d. per stone. Coals—Gilcrux, Crosbie, and Seaton Moor Coals, at Ship's Prices. Irish and English Salt. Agricultural Salt, at 15s. per ton, containing a large quantity of Fish Oil. Sacks for country supplied free of hire. Deposit only required. Please send Town orders early. ☞ SHAW'S STORES, TALBOT-STREET. OFFICE, 92, TALBOT-STREET.

NUNN'S MADE MUSTARD. This excellent article is prepared by a peculiar process, by which the pungent properties of the Essential Oil are fully retained, and the flavour of the Mustard is just as fresh to the palate after the lapse of years as if it were made on the instant. Setting aside the great superiority it possesses over anything of the kind now in use, it has great claims on the score of economy, as it is a notorious fact that one half the consumption of Mustard is wasted from its turning bad, both before and after mixing for use. Sold, in pots, price 1s. and 1s. 6d. each, by JOHN O'BRIEN, (Late of J. G. Bolleau & Co.'s,) Chemists, Druggists, and Perfumers, 25, CAPEL-STREET, DUBLIN.

BY ROYAL APPOINTMENT. WHITE, FAIRCHILD, & CO.'s Patent Concentrated Coffees, in air-tight canisters of 2lbs., 1lb., ½lb., and ¼lb. Every class of Coffee drinkers must well remember the sensation produced in the public mind on the introduction of White, Fairchild, & Co.'s Patent Concentrated Turkey Coffee, 15 years ago. Trial and comparison have convinced the public that these Coffees are better and cheaper than any other. White, Fairchild, & Co.'s Canister Coffee trade is now the largest in the kingdom. This great fact sufficiently proves what can be accomplished by keeping good faith with the public. Agent—W. ELWOOD, North Central Drug Hall, 146, Great Britain-street, Dublin, within one door of Great George's-street.

DO YOU WANT SHIRTS? WE HAVE BOYS', YOUTHS', AND MEN'S, of every Size and Price; THE MATERIALS AND HAND SEWING EXCELLENT, with all the New Improvements in Shape. The Patent and Sans Fly, Collars, Ties, and Braces. MARY CRAIG, HOSIER, 47, SOUTH GEORGE'S-STREET.

TROUSERS.—I have made ease in fit combined with perfection of Style, my peculiar study; hence my Trousers press nowhere, but yield with elasticity to all the movements of the body. The practical ability I have personally acquired enables me to challenge competition in fit and style, while my mode of management admits of my selling a superior article for 20s. which cannot be equalled. AMBROSE KEOGH, 32, ANNE-STREET (one door from Grafton-street).

EXPERIENCE TEA[CHETH]. The above was never more [illegible] than in the [illegible] Cutting Improved [illegible] by [illegible] COLES, [illegible] STREET, Corner of Molesworth-street, Dawson-street, in one of the First Houses in Dawson-street, Nine years long residence in some of the First Houses in the Trade, both in London and Paris, enabled him to devote much time and attention to the science of COAT-CUTTING, by which practical experience the correctness of Fit and graceful development of the Figure, arranged under anatomical principles, fully justifies him in the adage that "EXPERIENCE TEACHETH."

T. CORBETT, MILITARY BOOT AND SHOE MAKER, Respectfully solicits a trial of his Establishment, when he feels sure that the superiority of his workmanship and the excellence of his fit, only require to be tried to be appreciated. T. CORBETT, 14, DUKE-STREET.

IMPORTANT TO GENTLEMEN.
ALL THE LEADING STYLES,
At B. HYAM'S.

READY-MADE, or TO ORDER,
INVERNESS CAPES and TOP COATS,
At B. HYAM'S.

READY-MADE, or TO ORDER,
DRESS, FROCK, and LOUNGE COATS,
At B. HYAM'S.

READY-MADE, or TO ORDER,
WALKING and OFFICE COATS,
At B. HYAM'S.

READY-MADE, or TO ORDER,
WAISTCOATS and TROUSERS,
At B. HYAM'S.

READY-MADE, or TO ORDER,
SUPERIOR CLERICAL CLOTHING.
At B. HYAM'S.

READY-MADE, or TO ORDER,
LIVERIES in EVERY KIND,
At B. HYAM'S.

READY-MADE, or TO ORDER,
BOYS' and YOUTHS' CLOTHING,
At B. HYAM'S.

NATIONAL TAILOR and CLOTHIER,
THIRTY DAME-STREET,
DUBLIN.

DUBLIN, 9, LEINSTER-STREET (MERRION-SQUARE).
THE APPROACHING BALLS AND EVENING PARTIES.
MRS. C. MATHERS,
Court Milliner, makes up Ladies' own Materials for Ball and Court Costume.

Making Dress	4s. 0d.	Making Pardessus	4s. 0d.
Making Evening Dress	5s. 0d.	Making Berthe	2s. 6d.
Making Court Dress	6s. 6d.	Making Coiffure	2s. 6d.
Making Evening Cloak	3s. 6d.	Making Cap	1s. 0d.
Making Quilted do.	5s. 0d.		

No Extras Charged.
Some great Novelties This Day received.

COME ON
TO
10, 11, & 12, CORN-MARKET,
Where you can purchase
PRIME
SCOTCH ANGOLA TROUSERS,
FOR
11s. 6D.
SUPERIOR
SCOTCH ANGOLA TROUSERS,
13s 6D.
Our first instalment of SPRING WOOLLENS has arrived.
All orders promptly attended to.
The style and finish of our Garments cannot be surpassed.
WEBB AND COMPANY,
10, 11, & 12, CORN-MARKET.

TYNDALL.
By Special Appointment,
MILITARY BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,
Has recently enlarged his Premises, in order to meet the requirements of his numerous Customers. Having been established for the last twenty years, he feels assured his further exertions will meet general approbation---the more so the present stock being very extensive.
40, SOUTH GREAT GEORGE'S-STREET.

PHOTOGRAPHY.
LAUDER, BROTHERS, PHOTOGRAPHERS,
45, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
(Corner of Abbey-street.)
Respectfully intimate that they now guarantee First-class Portraits, irrespective of price, and have made a rule that parties not fully satisfied with the execution of their work are *not required to take their pictures.*
Portraits, Coloured, and in Shut-up Cases, from .. 1s. 6d.
Do., finished similar to Ivory Miniatures, from .. 2s. 6d.
Portraits, equal to the finest Glass Pictures, taken on Leather, for transmission by post .. .. 2s. 6d.
Portraits taken for Lockets, Rings, Brooches, &c.
Works of Art Copied.

SILVER MEDALS MOUNTED
By WILLIAM BRODRICK,
WATCHMAKER AND SILVERSMITH,
16, ESSEX-QUAY, DUBLIN, A.D. 1818,
For the Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Privates of her Majesty's Regiments.
Every description of Silver Mounting, for Crimean, Turkish, and other Medals, same as supplied by him to the 5th Royal Irish Lancers and other Regiments.
☞ Swivels, Clasps, Bars, Buckles, Rings, and Ribbons supplied on the shortest notice.
N.B.—Names engraved on Medals, and repairs neatly executed.
A great quantity of Turkish and Crimean Ribbons always on hand.
Please observe—16, ESSEX-QUAY, DUBLIN.
WILLIAM BRODRICK, Proprietor.

C. RANKIN, MANUFACTURING JEWELLER, begs to inform Ladies and Gentlemen desirous of having Ornaments of Jewellery made or altered to any particular design, that he will execute their orders in a very superior style of workmanship, and at moderate charges.
C. R. also manufactures articles of Hair Jewellery to order, as Bracelets, Pins, Brooches, Rings, Chains, &c.
12, NASSAU-STREET, corner of South Frederick-street.

PEAT GAS! PEAT GAS!!—WILLIAM DANIEL respectfully calls the attention of Noblemen and Gentlemen residing in the Country, where turf is plenty, to the extraordinary advantages derived from the manufacture of Peat Gas.
The Light is brilliant, free from smell, and the gas of the purest description;
The Apparatus inexpensive and easily worked.
References of the highest respectability can be given. Estimates and all information on application to
WILLIAM DANIEL,
Gas Engineer and Contractor,
55, MARY-STREET, DUBLIN.

PERRY'S PARAFFINE FIRE LIGHTS. Indispensable in every House where Comfort, Cleanliness, and Economy are desired.
In Penny Packages; also Boxes, price 2d. 6d.; and 1s. Sold by Druggists, Grocers, Chandlers, and Oilmen.
City Office—12, EDEN-QUAY, DUBLIN.

PAINLESS TOOTH EXTRACTION,
By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.
CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS,
Surgical and Mechanical Dentists,
115, GRAFTON-STREET,
Sole Licensees and Possessors for Dublin of
BLUNDELL'S PATENT APPARATUS
for Painless Tooth and Stump Extraction by Congelation (without Chloroform). Although simple in its action, and used with the greatest facility, Messrs. C. and D. guarantee, with this invaluable Patent, perfect immunity from pain during an operation hitherto so much dreaded.
Loose Teeth, arising from any cause, fastened; and Scurvy in the gums effectually cured. Consultation free.
Stopping Decayed Teeth with Enamel Cement, each £0 5 0
A Single Artificial Tooth, from - 0 5 0
A Set, with Gold Springs, from - 5 5 0
CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS,
115, GRAFTON-STREET (Four Doors from College-green.)

Money Market.

(WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.)

Dublin, Friday Evening.

The tone of the market was decidedly better to-day, and, as the Bank Directors allowed Thursday to pass without making any change in the rate, it was considered that any further necessity for restrictive measures was at an end, those already enforced having had the effect of stopping the drain of bullion. The Bank return will be published to-night; that issued from the Bank of France shows an increase of 5¾ millions in specie. Independent of those circumstances, some of the exchanges, particularly that with America, are turning in our favour, and will cause remittances of specie to England.

The Stock Markets were a good deal better to-day, and in London they advanced slightly on the opening quotations, which were 94 one-eighth one-fourth, and remained very steady during the day; this may have been caused by some favourable impressions of the nature of the Budget, as well as by the more favourable aspect of the Money Market.

Prices of Stocks in the Dublin Market were better, and steady at about one-fourth advance on yesterday's quotations; the Share Market also was good and the tone better; City Debentures were done at 89 one-fourth, same quotation as before; Kingstown Railway Debentures were done at 10 one-fourth, being an advance; Banking Shares same as yesterday; Royals and Hibernians buyers; Nationals sellers; Bank of Ireland Stock steady; British and Irish Steam were steady; all other Steam Shares weak.

Mining Shares were better to-day; Mining Company of Ireland and General Mining Company closing buyers at the quotations.

Of Railway Shares there were buyers of Cork and Bandons, Dublin and Wicklows, Great Southern and Westerns, and Limericks; Ballymenas and Belfast Junctions were steady; Midlands steady at 54, sellers of the halves; sellers of Irish South Easterns at the price. There were buyers of Bandon preference and Dundalk preference, and sellers of Limerick preference and Cashel Stock at par. Of Canals, Patriotic Insurance, and Gas, there were buyers.

The London Corn market to-day was better; dealings were not brisk, as sellers were holding out for higher prices.

At special meetings held at the Kingsbridge to-day, there was an amalgamation of the Tralee and Killarney Railway with the Killarney Junction Railway, and the latter was then amalgamated with the Great Southern.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—FEB. 10.

	OPENING PRICES.	
Consols, Money,	...	94⅛ ¼
Account,	...	94⅛ ¼
New Threes,	...	94⅛ ⅛
	NOON PRICES.	
Consols Money,	...	94⅛ ¼
Account,	...	94⅛
New Threes,	...	94⅛ ¼
	1 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money	...	94 ⅛ ¼
Account	...	94⅛ ¼
New Threes	...	94⅛
	2-15 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money,	...	94⅛
Account,	...	94⅛
New Threes,	...	94⅛

CLOSING PRICES.

Consols, Money	...	...	94⅛ ¼
" Account,	...	...	94⅛ ¼
New Threes,	...	...	94 ⅛ ¼

NOON SUMMARY.—Bank Stock, 231 29½; Exchequer Bills, 23; Caledonians, 98½ ¾; Eastern Counties, 56¾ 7½ 6¾; Grand Trunks, 35; Great Westerns, 68¼ ¾ ½; London and North Western, 99½ ¼ 9; London and South Western, 95½; South Eastern and Dover, 85¾ 6 5½; Midland Stock, 100½; Lombardo-Venetian, 11¼. Consols opened firm, at 94⅛ to ½, advanced to 94¼ to ⅜, and are now steady and firm at this price. Indian, 105⅛ ⅜. Shares opened firm, and prices improved, but are now a shade easier. Eastern Counties, Dovers, and Caledonians, very firm. Canadian steady. French slightly better. Lombards 11-16 1 3-16 premium.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

CITY, FRIDAY EVENING.—The Funds remain firm, and a further improvement has taken place. The principal feature in the Share Markets is the continued firmness of British Railway stocks.

FUNDS AND SHARES.

Amberg, Nottingham, and Eastern Junction, 6¼ ½; Caledonians, 94¼; Chester and Holyhead, 50½ 1; Eastern Counties, 57¼ ¾; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 80; Great Northern, 107¾ 8¼; Great Northern A, 96¾ 7¼; Grand Trunks of Canada, 8¾ ⅞; Great Western of Canada, 12½ ⅞; New, 8 9¾; Great Southern and Western, 112 ¼; Western, 63¾ 9; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 100½; London and North Western, 99 ¼; London and South Western, 95½ 6; Leeds Northern, 48¼ ¾; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 38 ½; Oxford, W. and W., 35½ 6; South Eastern, 85¾ ⅞; Midland, 110 ¼; North British, 61 ½; Paris and Strasburg, 25¼; Paris and Lyons, 35 ¼; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 95 ½; York and North Midland, 79½; Scottish, N.E. Aberdeen, 27½ 28; Paris and Orleans, 55½. Consols advanced to 24⅛ buyers, and close steady and firm, with very little doing, at 94⅛ ⅜. Indian steady, 105½ ⅜. Shares have been very inactive, and with the exception of Caledonian, Dover, and Eastern Counties which have advanced, there is no change worthy of notice. Canadian dull. French firm. Rentes 67·75.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

(*Daily News' City Article.*)

Thursday Evening.

The funds opened this morning at a fresh reduction of ⅛ per cent., but no alteration in the rate of discount being made at the Bank, the market gathered strength, and at closing quotations were ⅛ per cent. above those of yesterday, a favourable impression being produced by the absence of any further withdrawal of gold from the Bank. In no department of the Stock Exchange was activity observable, but the principle transactions were in British Railway Stocks. There is no new feature in discount market; the bill brokers continue to confine their transactions within an unusually small compass, and they principally ask 4½ per cent. for best bills.

(*Times' City Article.*)

Thursday Evening.

The news that Austria has declined the English suggestion on the Italian question, and that on the 15th inst. Mantua and the whole of Venetia are to be placed under martial law, caused a considerable feeling of distrust this morning at the opening of the Stock Exchange, counteracting momentary steadiness; subsequently there was a tendency to recovery, consequent upon the breaking up of the Bank Court without any further movement in the rate of discount, the absence of further gold withdrawals, the receipt of better exchange quotations from China, and an increasing belief in the strength of the Palmerston Cabinet and the prospect of a majority on the Budget. The demand for discount has again been active, but less heavier than yesterday. In the open market the rate for three months' paper ranges from 4 to 4½ per cent. The rates of exchange from the Continent to-day prevent a satisfactory appearance. The Overland telegram reports a difference in exchanges of between 2 and 3 per cent. At Calcutta a rise of 2 per cent. has taken place in rupee paper. Whatever quantity may be on its way by the present mail will, therefore, at our London prices yield a large profit to the consignees, and must be expected to induce an active continuance of operations. To-day, however, rupee securities show a decline of ¼ per cent.

FRENCH FUNDS.

PARIS, FRIDAY EVENING, 12 P.M.—Funds opened buoyant, and Rentes have improved to 67.86. 3-20 p.m.—The market has been inactive. Rentes closed 67.80, or about the same as yesterday.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—FEBRUARY 10.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.	
3 per Cent. Consols ...	94⅛
Ditto for Account, 8th February ...	94⅛ ⅜
New 3 per Cent. Stock ...	93⅞
BANKS.	
Royal ...	—
STEAM.	
British and Irish ...	23
City of Dublin, £100 paid ...	40½ xd
Ditto issue of 1836 ...	—
Dublin and Liverpool Steam-ship Building Company ...	42⅞
MINES.	
Connorree Mining Company of Ireland, limited ...	53
General Mining Company of Ireland (Limited) ...	15s
Mining Co. of Ireland ...	4
LOCAL DEBENTURES.	13⅛
4 Per Cent. City Debentures, £92 6s. 2d. ...	89¼
RAILWAY DEBENTURES.	
Dublin and Kingstown 4 per cent. of £100 ...	101¼
RAILWAYS.	
Dublin and Belfast Junction, £50 paid ...	46½
Dublin and Drogheda ...	76¼
Great Southern and Western Stock ...	113¼
Irish South Eastern (Carlow to Kilkenny) ...	7½
Midland Great Western ...	54
PREFERENCE SHARES.	
Cork and Bandon 5½ per cent., perpetual ...	—
Ditto 6 per cent. perpetual ...	4½
Ditto 6 per cent. redeemable ...	27
Dundalk and Enniskillen 5 per cent. perpetual Class A ...	—
Ditto, Class B ...	10⅛
...	10

On Saturdays business commences at half-past twelve o'clock, and the Stockbrokers' offices are closed at three o'clock.

The next account day for shares will be the 15th February. Names to be furnished on or before the 14th.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	MON.	TUES.	WED.	THURS.	FRID.	SAT.
3 per Cent. Consols	94¼	94⅛ 94	94	94 93⅞	94⅛	94⅝
Ditto for account	94¼	94⅛	94 94⅛	93⅞ 94	94⅛ ⅛	94⅛ ⅛
3 per Cent. Reduced	—	—	—	—	—	—
New 3 per Cent Stock	94⅛ 94	93⅞	93⅞ ½	93⅞ ⅛	—	94⅛
Ditto for account	94⅛ 94	93¾	—	93⅞ ⅛	93¾	93⅞
Bank Stock	—	—	—	—	—	—

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communication can receive attention unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for insertion, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Announcements of births, deaths, and marriages, to ensure publication, must be properly authenticated, and will be inserted gratis.

The publication of the IRISH TIMES commenced on yesterday morning at 10 minutes past 4 o'clock a.m., and terminated at a quarter past 9. The publication of the Second Edition commenced at 12 o'clock p.m. and the Third Edition at a quarter past 4 o'clock, p.m.

The circulation of the IRISH TIMES for the week ending Saturday, February 4, amounted to 52,320 copies, making an average of 8,720 copies daily.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Diary of Exhibitions, Performances, &c.
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11TH.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS ... ... Open daily.
BOTANIC GARDENS ... Glasnevin: Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday.
ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY.—Library and Museum open to visitors introduced by members on Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays.
ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.—Library open daily to visitors introduced by members. Natural History Museum; closed for arrangement. School of Art on Fridays; Agricultural Museum, every day, free.
MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.—Open daily, free.

THE THEATRES.

THEATRE ROYAL.—To-night—"Time Works Wonders;" to conclude with "A House Out of Windows."
QUEEN'S THEATRE.—To-night—"Richelieu; or, the Conspiracy;" to conclude with the "Comedy of Errors."

ESTABLISHED BY HAYDEN AND PALMER.
GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTICE.
DR. PALMER,
32, MERRION-SQUARE NORTH,
(Corner of Hollies-street.)
Physician and Surgeon twenty-five years' practical experience), Medical Doctor and Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Accoucheur to the Rotundo Lying-in Hospital, late Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology, Dissections, and Demonstrations at the Peter-street School of Medicine.
Hours at Home—8 to 11 Morning, 1 to 4 Mid-day (Sundays, 8 till 11).
Evenings—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7 to 9 o'clock.
Rules—Medical or Surgical Advice and Medicine (Compounded by his Apothecary), Five Shillings, at Dr. P.'s or the Patient's Residence; consultation by letter, 10s., Medicine included.

BENNETS, Minors } CHANCERY
WILLIAM ACHESON begs to inform his patrons that he has purchased a very large portion of the Choicest Articles, from the valuable and well-selected stock of the late Mr. Bennet, all of which he will sell at a full reduction of Fifty per Cent. from the original prices.
Gold Watches and Chains; Brooches and Bracelets; Diamond, Gem, and Signet Rings; Plated Kettles; Tea and Coffee Sets; Corner Dishes; Gravy Dishes, Dish Covers, Flat Dishes; Coffee Trays and Salvers, all sizes; Dessert Stands and Epergnes.
An inspection is respectfully solicited, by
WILLIAM ACHESON,
109, GRAFTON-STREET.

RAILWAY BILL BEFORE PARLIAMENT.—The Portadown, Dungannon, and Omagh Railway Bill was before the Examiner on the 20th ultimo, and the standing orders were declared to be complied with.

THE COAST GUARD.—Captain Willcox, R.N., is appointed Inspecting Officer of Coast Guards for the Cahirciveen district, vice Captain Lyons, R.N., retired on full pay.

Charles Manners St. George, Esq., of 8, Fitzwilliam-place, Dublin, and Hatley Manor, county of Leitrim, has appointed William Lawder, Esq., of Riversdale, Ballinamore, co. of Leitrim, agent over his estates in Leitrim, Roscommon, Waterford, Tipperary, and King's Counties.

THE SATURDAY HERALD
Of this day, February 11th, contains the latest and most important news from India, Australia, America, Morocco, France, Italy, &c.; the New Commercial Treaty; Secrecy of the Confessional; Meeting of the Guardians of the North and South Dublin Unions; The Water Supply; Important Meetings; Cork and Bandon Railway Half-yearly Meeting; The Course of Events; Meeting of the Corporation; the Navy Estimates; Captain Balfe and the Lord Chancellor; Duty on Whiskey; Annual Meeting of the Governors and Supporters of the Adelaide Hospital; Meeting of Shareholders of the Great Eastern; Gossip from Paris; Parliamentary Intelligence; the Wine Trade; Letter of the Bishop of Cork; a New Kind of Sacrilege; State of the Country; Life in New Orleans; Great Southern and Western Railway Annual Report; the London Journals; together with all Ecclesiastical, Legal, Military, Sporting, Naval, and Commercial Intelligence; also all Fairs, Markets, and other Interesting News of the Week.
PRICE 3D. STAMPED 4D.
SATURDAY HERALD OFFICE,
NO. 4, LOWER ABBEY-STREET.

ON TO-MORROW, THE ANNUAL CHARITY SERMON will be Preached in
ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH,
By the Rev. THEOBALD BUTLER, A.B., for the support of the FEMALE ORPHAN PAROCHIAL SCHOOL
Of that Parish.

CONCERT ROOM, ROTUNDO.
(Entrance under the Clock.)
POSITIVELY FOR TWELVE NIGHTS ONLY,
Commencing on
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 16th, 1860.
KRATKY BASCHIK,
THE GREAT HUNGARIAN WIZARD AND MUSICIAN,
Begs to announce that he will have the honour of giving a series of Grand Concerts on the "Cor Melodicon" (or four horns in one), invented by himself, and the "Muno Harmonica" (an instrument only three inches in length, and one inch wide), together with his inimitable entertainment of
ENTRANCING ILLUSIONS,
pronounced to be unsurpassed by any Wizard of ancient or modern times.
Under the immediate distinguished Patronage of the Officers of the Dublin Garrison, who have kindly permitted the Bands of all the regiments at present stationed in Dublin to attend each evening as follow, and give selections:—
Thursday Night, 16, Royal Dragoons.
Friday " 17, 20th Regiment.
Saturday " 18, 2nd (King's Own) Stafford Militia.
Monday " 20, 15th Hussars.
Tuesday " 21, Grenadier Guards.
Wednesday " 22, 22nd Regiment.
Thursday " 23, 26th Cameronians (Bagpipes).
Friday " 24, 3rd Light Dragoons.
Saturday " 25, 76th Regiment.
Doors open at Half-past Seven. To commence at Eight o'clock. Numbered Reserved Seats, 3s.; Reserved, 2s.; Promenade, 1s.; Children under 12 Half-price. Carriages at half-past 10 o'clock.
Grand Morning Performances on Tuesday, 21st; Saturday, 25th; and Tuesday, 28th; at Two o'clock.
*** The Original Autographs obtained by Professor Baschik, from her Majesty and all the Crowned Heads of Europe, may be seen at Mr. Bussell's, 7, Westmoreland-street, where Tickets can be had and seats secured.

BOYS' AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING.
TAILORING DEPARTMENT.
The Boys' and Youths' section of this Department is now abundantly supplied with New Garments, for Winter Wear, in all the best styles and newest fabrics, Ready Made.
BOYS' SWISS SUITS,
BOYS' SCHOOL SUITS,
BOYS' DRESS SUITS,
BOYS' OVERCOATS,
BOYS' HIGHLAND CAPES,
With Trousers, Vests, &c., in great variety.
TODD, BURNS, AND CO.,
WOOLLEN AND TAILORING DEPARTMENT,
47, MARY-STREET.

BLACK SILKS,
GLACES, DUCAPES, MOIRE ANTIQUES, RADZAMEERS, &c.
S. OLDHAM AND SONS,
12, WESTMORELAND-STREET,
Solicit particular attention to the large Stock of the above Goods they have received in anticipation of their regular Spring supply.
These Goods are particularly deserving attention, as they are enabled to sell them at last year's prices, having entered into arrangements for them last Autumn, during the depression in the French and Italian Markets, and a large advance having since taken place in all kinds of Silk Goods.

FASHIONABLE CLOTHING.—We wish to call attention to our superior Stock of Ready-made Clothing for Winter wear. Being practical Tailors, purchasers may rest assured that every garment is as well made as if specially ordered. We visit the different Woollen Markets each season, and buy the very best goods at the lowest price for cash. We visit London and Paris twice a year to ascertain the newest styles, for the purpose of introducing every improvement in our Ready-made Clothing. One of the Firm personally superintends the cutting and getting up of every garment. The advantages, combined with our extensive Stock, will be appreciated by the general public. The following are a few of the leading garments in our warerooms:—The Guinea Sackville Cape, the Thirty Shilling and Two Guinea Sackville Cape, the Three Guinea Morning Suit, the Fifty-Shilling Frock and Dress Coat, and the celebrated Guinea Trousers.—BROWNE AND PAYNE, 12 and 13, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, and 70, GRAFTON-STREET.

LEVEE AND DRAWING-ROOM.
All the appointments for the above at
32, MOLESWORTH-STREET.
GEORGE MACDONA AND CO.
CLOTHIERS BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE LORD LIEUTENANT, AND ROBE MAKERS TO THE MOST ILLUSTRIOUS ORDER OF SAINT PATRICK.

RE-OPENING OF
NO. 54, DAME-STREET.
The above well-known Tailoring Establishment has been re-opened (after the death of the former proprietor) this day (SATURDAY), with an entirely New Stock of First-class Goods, suited to the present and coming seasons.
The principles on which the business will be conducted are, to give
HONEST VALUE FOR READY MONEY;
to pay marked attention to the Directions of gentlemen ordering, to be strictly punctual to time. These, added to a *superior style* of getting out every garment, and a CUT THAT CANNOT BE SURPASSED, will, it is hoped, secure a share of public patronage.
Particular notice is directed to the
SCOTCH ANGOLA TROUSERS,
16s.
Thoroughly Shrunk,
introduced for the first time into Ireland, and now so generally worn by the higher classes in London.
KENNY and OWENS,
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WANTED—Active Agents for the IRISH TIMES, in all the important towns in the North of Ireland. Applications for agencies to be made to the Manager of the IRISH TIMES, 4, Lower Abbey-street, Dublin.

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY, 11.

MR. GLADSTONE possesses the most splendid oratorical ability, yet enjoys no influence in the House or on the country. His most powerful displays were regarded, not as the results of sincerity, but as rhetorical displays, and it is hard to pronounce whether they were most dreaded by friends or foes. Never yet has he essayed the duties of a Statesman without losing some portion of his reputation. Never yet has he propounded a scheme without diminishing confidence in his stability. Like a brilliant but wandering meteor, he wheels through an eccentric and fantastic orbit, and by his devious course has imperilled the safety of all with whom he was connected. No other Statesman has had so many opportunities, and, we will add, so many capabilities, yet he has chosen to mar both by his fickleness and inconsistency. Professing still to be a Free-trader, he upsets the very foundation of free trade; and while he proclaims that commerce is independent of all treaties, he marks out not only the commerce but the revenue of England by diplomacy. Abhorring the Income-tax, professedly at least, it has been his fate thrice to impose that hateful impost, and the only excuse he brings forward now for his tergiversation and want of faith is, that he cannot help it.

The leading feature of the Budget, and, at the same time, the most painful, is the imposition of an Income-tax of TENPENCE IN THE POUND! With a grim facetiousness, he calls the imposition of one shilling "neat and intelligible." As to the neatness of the impost, a sixpenny tax would have been quite as symmetrical; intelligible it surely is. The poor clerk, the hard-worked mechanic, the toiling trader, whose earnings are less than £150 a year, can easily understand that from every twenty shillings he earns the tax collector will exact sevenpence, in addition to every other tax he pays. The professional, whose property ceases with his life, can "understand" the payment of tenpence in the pound, in addition to all the taxes he pays indirectly for the maintenance of his family. And this will be exacted, not by farthings or pence, but in a good round sum, payable on demand, with the alternative of a broker or a jail. And these amounts are wantonly inflicted. For in the year 1842 Mr. Gladstone calculated that each penny in the pound Income-tax produced one million revenue; but property, on his own showing, has increased since that at least 38¼ per cent., consequently each penny in the pound should produce £1,380,000, and tenpence in the pound should produce £13,800,000, or six millions more than even the Chancellor requires. Moreover, as the extention of the Income-tax to all incomes even of £10 a year will increase the revenue by at least five millions, it is clear that Mr. Gladstone intends, at no distant day, to supply the whole revenue from income and property alone.

In accounting for the deficiency which is to be so cruelly supplied, Mr. Gladstone sagely tells us "that "had the expenditure remained as it was in 1852, "they would now have a surplus of £2,000,000." It happens that Lord Derby held the reins of power in that model year, and with the exception of a single year Mr. Gladstone's party has regulated the national expenditure since that period. When an Income-tax was first proposed, one of the chief objections made to it by prescient statesmen was, that it was the most powerful encouragement to extravagant expenditure. It is so easy, so simple an operation, or, as Mr. Gladstone calls it, so "neat and intelligible," to add fourpence or sixpence in the pound, whenever hungry Whigs were to be provided for by Chinese wars, Persian wars, or the Dowb system in the Crimea. If £50,000 was required to deck a chapel for a marriage---if £3,000 was wanted for snuff-boxes for diplomatists or bracelets for their ladies—if Embassies, to congratulate monarchs upon the death of those whose crowns they unexpectedly acquired, cost their sixty or seventy thousand pounds—if commission after commission was to be appointed, apparently for no other purpose than to provide place for political supporters—if spy-money, secret-service money, pensions and douceurs were to be supplied, 'twas nothing—add so many pence to the Income-tax, and you can manufacture a surplus readily to spend most recklessly.

What are we to receive to compensate for this leech which sucks the blood from all our earnings? Consumers of wine will be relieved to the extent of £880,000, and brandy drinkers to that of £325,000. We can purchase French fancy baskets, French millinery, French toys, French bijouterie, if we have the heart to buy such articles, at a cost less than their present price by that part of the duty which escapes the avarice of the manufacturer or the grasp of the trader.

True, some interests will be benefited for a while. France will take our coal;—she wants it for steam war ships, as well as for manufactures. She will take iron, in the shape of machinery and tools. She will take cotton twist and cotton goods, at an *ad valorem* duty of 30 per cent. These three great interests will be benefited, but hardly any other, except the wine merchant and the brandy buyer.

There is not a particle of relief given to the great mass of the peoples who will have to pay this £13,800,000. Tea, which is an article of necessity, not of luxury, is still to remain at the war tax. Not long since Mr. Gladstone lamented that the poorer classes were not permitted to use as much sugar as they otherwise would, in consequence of the heavy duty; yet this duty is retained by Mr. Gladstone now.

But one clause in the whole Budget can meet with general approval, and that clause is due to a formal resolution of the House of Commons, advocated by Mr. Disraeli. Mr. Gladstone proposes to repeal the duty on paper. That tax upon education, literature, and our rural labour, was long doomed. The repeal of this tax, and of the impressed stamp upon newspapers may act as an anodyne upon those who do not look beyond their own interests. But whatever approbation may be given to this clause cannot palliate the hardship of the rest. It is the *purpureus pannus* held out to blind and silence the press.

The remainder of the Budget, complicated and entangled as it is, bears on the face of it servility to France on the one hand, and to the ninety votes of the manufacturing interest on the other. In the same breath Mr. Gladstone tells us that, "if we had not "the Treaty, we would know precisely what to face;" and yet that "this Treaty is a gift to England." In bitter irony he tells the working man that he may have wine, although his tea is taxed; and, as if the working man did not know by long experience that every reduction in the price of articles of consumption entailed a loss of wages, he mocks him with the hope of an advance because claret or Bordeaux will be cheaper by three shillings in the gallon!

A Budget like this cannot pass. There are men in the House of Commons who can unravel the sophistries and unveil the pretences of Mr. Gladstone. There are men who will not, even for the sake of peace with France, suffer the lower and middle classes to be ground down at once by oppressive Custom duties and an exorbitant Income-tax. The great Conservative party must stand between the people and their oppressors, and rid the country of a coterie of self-sufficient and unfeeling mediocrities, who derive their policy from the dictation of a foreign Power, and court the smiles of a wily Emperor by destroying the bone and sinew of England.

THE hard-to-please maiden who searched the wood for the tallest and straightest stem was fain to content herself with the "crooked stick" at last. A fearful temptation it must be to have a golden prize of four thousand a year dangling in the air before the eyes of a Barrister anxious to be "Chief." Fortune, they say, knocks once in his lifetime at every man's door. At Mr. J. D. Fitzgerald's she has knocked thrice—twice to be rejected with disdain. But the clear and vigorous judgments recently delivered by the Chief Justice prove that he does not intend to die to oblige Mr. Fitzgerald. The prize, twice refused, will not be rejected the third time. Mr. Fitzgerald must, unhappily, content himself with a puisne judgeship, after all, and embrace the love he twice rejected. Barristers of long experience and enormous practice, men of exuberant talent and glowing eloquence, struggle long and painfully to obtain a county chairmanship of one thousand a year. Mr. J. D. Fitzgerald is to be congratulated, since he has obtained four times that sum without a competitive examination.

It is rumoured that even at the last Mr. Fitzgerald was coy and hesitating. The sybil on her last coming was about to be spurned again, when a potent magician appeared whose will is law. Are we indebted for our new judge to the same influence which forced Sir John Bradstreet to accept, against his will, the Commission of the Peace? Has it been proved to Mr. Fitzgerald that it deeply concerns the interests of his church to have an additional member of his creed upon the Judicial Bench.

SICK AND INDIGENT ROOMKEEPERS' SOCIETY.

The ball in aid of the funds of the Sick and Indigent Roomkeepers' Society will take place on Monday night. This is one of the oldest charities in Dublin, having been founded seventy years since. At all times it has given relief to that very class which needs it most—the honest and labouring poor, who unobtrusively face distress in miserable rooms. The charity gives its aid to all without distinction, whatever their creed, or age, or sex. It is untiring in its efforts, not only to give immediate relief, but to place those in want in the way of procuring employment. The present season, from its severity and changeful character, has multiplied the claimants for assistance. We trust that they who are entrusted with means will help the committee to relieve the mass of distress at present existing in our city, while they know that "blessed is the man who remembereth the poor and needy, the Lord will deliver him in the time of trouble."

The *Times* on the Ballot as a Means to Prevent Corruption:—

The great objection to the Ballot is that it is utterly out of place in the case of honest men. Nobody pretends that they want it, or that it would make the least difference in their case. They proclaim their vote to all the world, by word and by deed, before they vote and after; so for them to use the ballot would be only the same thing as the Greek actor putting on his mask. Whom, then, is it asked for? It is asked to shield the timid, the mercenary, the double-faced, and to obtain for the Legislature the benefit of that hidden light of conscience which even the worst men are supposed to possess. A very weak and bad man, it is supposed, may be ready to receive a bribe, or to vote just as he is bid, against his avowed opinions, all the time knowing what is right, and having a secret preference for it. He goes to the poll, it is assumed, saying, with the poor heroine of old, "*Video meliora, proboque, deteriora sequor.*" The Ballot, then, is a sort of surgical instrument for extracting from the recesses of such a fellow's conscience his real opinion, which is supposed to be worth something, notwithstanding the imbecility or the baseness of his character. As there are men whose nature keeps them above-ground and in the light, there are others whose proper sphere of operation is under the ground with worms and moles, or in the dark with bats and owls. Ballot is like that fog which Homer says was more convenient for the operations of robbers than night itself. In this view of the case the Ballot is demanded for this class of characters, as the protection which they especially want. Such we take to be the view on which Mr. T. Duncombe asks it for the electors of Gloucester and Wakefield. They, or at least a good many of their number, are incapable of resisting a bribe or refusing to do as they are bid by the man who has them in his power. So Mr. T. Duncombe would adapt the law to their case, and empower them, in consideration of their political profligacy and rottenness, to vote under a domino. They are to walk to the poll in hoods, like the processions of penitents in Roman Catholic countries. Whereas all the rest of England does its political work in the light, and goes to the poll as it does to the Market, the Exchange, or the Church, so the people of Wakefield and Gloucester are to do their work in the dark, like burglars or women of loose character.

What, then, is to be said for a proposition of this special character? It certainly puts the two ill-favoured boroughs into a very odd category. They are to be the two black sheep in a numerous white flock, or naughty schoolboys going about with fools' caps. In the topographical dictionaries we shall read that the electors of this city, or this borough, are so base, or so greedy of lucre, that they vote under a cover, in order that they may cheat the candidates rather than their country. Yet we are at a loss to know whether this be a privilege, or a penalty, or a bondage, or what. We should know better if the people themselves charged with corruption asked for it. Let Mr. T. Duncombe present petitions signed by all the respectable gentlemen and ladies who took bank-notes at the last elections, asking for the protection of the Ballot, and we shall then have some help to understand what this means. Yet it will still leave the matter doubtful. It may mean that they want to sell their votes and not be found out; or that they want to have no temptation to sell their votes, having otherwise no self-command. In this case it will imply that they know themselves to be such utter rogues that they can neither vote like honest men nor keep faith with her bribers, and so bad that if they vote by Ballot nobody will trust them, and thus they will escape the crime. The truth is, the explanation of the demand ought to come from the electors themselves, and it would be an interesting piece of political psychology. We have often observed on the remarkable fact that nobody ever asks for the Ballot for himself; it is always for somebody else or some other class. Nobody comes forward and says, "Pity the weakness of a poor old knave, and let me vote in the dark." Mr Duncombe's motion seems a good opportunity for supplying this defect, but it ought to be backed by a petition setting forth the reasons on account of which the undersigned wish to do their homage to truth, like the Jewish ruler, in the dark. There may be very good reasons why, in these matters, as in others, the left hand should not know what the right hand doeth. But the reasons ought to be stated; and, no doubt, they would be interesting.

Or, again, if the House should think fit to inflict this stigma upon Gloucester and Wakefield, the preamble of the Act ought to state fully what Parliament thinks of the Ballot. It would assume, probably, that these two constituencies were necessary evils, too large and too mixed to be suppressed entirely, but yet too corrupt to vote like other boroughs. So it would class them with nuisances of various descriptions, and place them under a sanitary law. There are laws compelling extramural interment. There are laws ordaining that ashes and refuse shall be laid out before a house, and carried off between sunset and sunrise. There are laws to compel the covering of sewers, and a degree of privacy in various employments and operations. So far, then, as regards the city of Gloucester and the borough of Wakefield, Parliament would assume that their electoral action was such that public decency required it to be secret. This, indeed, would be a new feature in our representative system; for, as the stigma would assume the people of Gloucester and Wakefield to be very generally rogues, Parliament would nevertheless think it necessary they should be represented. Thus we should have a representation of rogues as well as of honest men. But if a class of proved profligacy were to be represented, and, not only so, but in a manner at once a stigma and an indulgence, it would be difficult to deny representation to any class whatever. We should have to begin our long-intended Reform with the admission that bribery and corruption did not disqualify a man for a vote. Who, then, is not to have a vote?

The proposal has what was once a merit in Tory eyes—the quality of bit-by-bit Reform. Thirty years ago it was argued to be unsafe to remodel the whole constituency of England at once, without waiting to see how the alteration would work. So first one borough was to be enlarged, then another, and so on, a borough at a time, down to the year A.D. 2500. It might, indeed, be found before the arrival of that date that the alteration worked well, and in that case the pace might be quickened. In those days the Radicals protested against a process which would require such continual alteration and inflict such reiterated pangs. Yet it is a step-by-step introduction of the Ballot that Mr. T. Duncombe proposes. Interesting, indeed, would be the experiment—a constituency in the dark! Would it do its duty, like a bed of mushrooms, in the dark? Would gold fly from the uncongenial atmosphere? These questions would be solved, and Parliament would be bound to scrutinise the results, and to settle the interminable question of the Ballot, which has harassed us all our lives, and now threatens to destry the peace of our grandchildren. Would the Ballot make any difference at all? Would it alter a vote? Many think it would not. That, however, is a question which Parliament reasonably does not wish to ask of all the constituencies of England at once. Should it launch out at once in the dark future of the Ballot-box, it thinks possibly that, as with the wise man of Gotham who went to sea in a bowl, its tale would soon be told. For the present it will try the Ballot neither on a large nor a small scale. There is an end of the question for the Session. When the Reform Bill comes on we shall then see what sort of constituencies we have to deal with for the future.

The *Morning Herald* on the Budget and the Commercial Treaty:—

In one respect the country has not suffered by the postponement of the Budget. It was the evident intention of the Government to have taken the public by surprise in regard to the commercial treaty with France, but that unworthy trick has been defeated by the premature revelations of the *Independance Belge*. Although Lord John Russell evaded a straightforward answer when questioned as to the authenticity of the Belgian document, the very shiftiness of his reply amounted to a confession that it was substantially correct. Members of Parliament, therefore, will not come to the discussion of our immediate financial policy altogether unprepared; and it is very certain that since the terms have been disclosed, a very hostile feeling has grown up among mercantile circles who were either favourable to the measure, or, at least, not disposed to look upon it with suspicion. There was a novelty about the first announcement which attracted and pleased. An hermetically closed market was to be opened; an enduring alliance was to be formed, and commerce was to obliterate the memories of past jealousies. International trade, the great pacificator, was to guarantee perpetual peace, and our army and navy estimates were to be reduced to a minimum. So far as England was concerned, the newly-created navy of France would be mere pleasure yachts, perhaps competing for some grand prize at the Cowes Regatta, but never approaching our shores or those of our colonies in hostile attitude. In the enthusiasm of the moment the bellicose menaces of the French colonels were forgotten, as well as the demand of the French Emperor to abolish that law of asylum which he had enjoyed during his days of adversity. But during the delay caused by Mr. Gladstone's indisposition, these first impressions were not only weakened, but in many quarters they totally disappeared. It transpired that France, so superior in disinterestedness to all other nations, as only to fight for an idea, was coveting Savoy and Nice as a material reward for aiding the expulsion of Austria from Lombardy; we say "aiding," for it should be remembered that Sardinia was also present in the campaign. Then it occurred to many that Louis Napoleon owed more to his army than his army owed to him, and that elective thrones, dependent on military opinion, are not very stable. Circumstances of this character make prudence distrustful of the future, and weaken confidence in a bargain. Lord Derby exactly expressed the sentiment of thousands of intelligent minds on Tuesday evening, when, on the discussion of the debate raised by the Marquis of Normanby on the relations between France and Savoy, he said, "It is not the arms and power of France, nor that they are wielded by an absolute authority, that creates apprehension in Europe, but it is this—that France has never been able to inspire Europe with a belief in the soundness of her intentions." And the pacific character of her intentions, in plain, honest British language, worthy of a statesman who aspires to rule the destinies of this great empire; and before we bind ourselves to France by a new treaty of commerce, it becomes us to remember that we are already bound by the treaty of Vienna, and we may fairly ask a really friendly ally whether he abandons the old dream of the "natural boundaries" of France in the direction of the Alps or the Rhine, for until that doubt is removed, "confidence," as Lord Derby remarked, "can hardly be re-established between France and the rest of Europe, which remains watching in an anxious, suspicious, and half hostile attitude." From this point of view, then, the commercial treaty ought not be accepted without a political guarantee that the peace of Europe will not be disturbed or threatened by a war of territorial aggression.

We may now look at the subject under another aspect. The *Star* newspaper is known to be the accredited organ of the Manchester school and the peace party, deriving its inspiration from Bright and Cobden. On Wednesday it expressed its fear that Parliament would not confirm the treaty, and sought to frighten the Legislature into compliance with the negociation and its terms. It has been asked, is Lord Palmerston the Minister of Louis Napoleon or of Queen Victoria? and the language we are about to quote would fully justify us in asking, are the disciples of the Manchester school the subjects of France or of England? If the measure be rejected by the House of Commons, then, observes the *Star*, "vast advantages may be missed, and fearful dangers may be incurred. Our mercantile classes have really now before them a momentous choice. Do they desire the fall of stocks, the depreciation of property, the interruption of trade, the convulsive struggles of faction which must follow a ministerial defeat, a rupture with France, an increase of our defensive expenditure by millions, and an income-tax, not of 6d. or 9d. or 10d., but of 2s. or 3s. in the pound—for these are the consequences really involved in that struggle upon the commercial treaty and the budget with which the House of Commons is said to be threatened." These are, indeed, direful calamities. When the *Star* advocates the Ballot it urges that it would protect the voter against intimidation; now it uses intimidation to secure the triumph of what it designates the "Cobden Treaty." The cosmopolitan print threatens a "rupture with France, and a war expenditure of thirty millions," if we have the presumption not to obey the mandates of a foreign prince. This menace alone would induce many high-spirited Englishmen to spurn a compact dictated at the point of the bayonet. But the Manchester organ not only threatens; it also cajoles. To those who consider the terms of the treaty somewhat one-sided, the writer says, "A duty of even 30 per cent. will not prevent our Yorkshire or Lancashire manufacturers from beating the protected looms of Lyons and Rouen." What versatility of talent is displayed in this ingenious argument! Refuse the treaty, then prepare to be plundered by a military invader; accept the treaty, then reap the rich rewards of an industrial invasion. Who can resist such persuasion? Surely it ought to overcome all difficulties where they can be appreciated; however, as one story is good 'til another is told, let us listen to the opponents of the measure.

Those who agree with Lord Derby's political views, as well as many of those who do not, object to the export of coal and iron, which are munitions of war, marked a sense as instruments or raw materials of manufacture. Would it not be downright folly, unless we are assured that the geographical boundaries of the several States of Europe will not be menaced by armed force to send away articles which, in the event of actual hostilities, wisdom would declare to be contraband of war? Why should we strengthen a power already too formidable, whose peace establishment consists of 600,000 disciplined troops? Would our other Continental allies, with whom we have treaties, and with whom we are jointly bound to maintain the European equilibrium, consider such an act one of friendship to them or prudence to ourselves? Then, looking exclusively at home, we may ask, is our revenue so flourishing that we can afford to remit the duties we derive from wine, either in whole or in part? We may answer that question by referring to the published quarterly returns for 1859, from which it appears that the expenditure in that year amounted to £80,469,007, while the revenue from the ordinary sources of revenue was only £66,070,... leaving a deficiency of 14,398,538. Surely the period is unseasonable to abandon revenue when we are so largely in arrear? Even had we a surplus in the Treasury, we ought to follow the good old rule of being just to ourselves before we are generous to the foreigner. The grocers have a prior claim to the wine merchants for consideration of the Government, for they actually pay one-half, or rather more than one-half, of the Customs duties. The fact may astonish many, but it is true, for in the last annual circular of Messrs. Travers, those who can afford to drink wine, even at the unreduced duty, are comparatively very few in numbers, compared with those who consume tea and coffee, and their almost necessary adjunct, sugar. Hops and malt should be relieved before Champagne or Lafitte, and if it be true that an additional duty of 2s. per gallon is to be imposed on Scotch whiskey to compensate in some degree for the loss of wine, we can only express our conviction that the policy is as disgraceful as it is unwise. However, the treaty is not yet confirmed; we have no doubt of the Conservatives doing their duty to a man, and we trust that there are in the House of Commons a sufficient number of independent members who properly sympathise and are influenced by the spirit of nationality, who cherish a French alliance, but we refuse to sacrifice manly British interests and British honour.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

London, Thursday.

The Radical party in the House received a check in the face yesterday. Sir John Trelawny brought up his Church-rates Bill to a second reading; it was carried, as was expected, by the alliance of Whigs and Radicals, but by a much smaller majority than last year—namely, by a majority of 29, in a House counting, tellers included, 501 members. The House of Lords rejected the bill last year, when it was backed by a majority of 73; it is now still more sure of rejection. You will be glad to observe that all the chiefs of the Conservative party voted against the abolitionists, excepting Lord Stanley, whose dissent on this question is much to be regretted. Lord Palmerston, who, to please his Radical friends, once voted against Church-rates, refused to be dragged through the mud once more, and stayed away; so did Sidney Herbert; while Gladstone, if he were present (but his sore throat kept him away), would certainly have taken the Conservative side. Of all unjustifiable attacks by the Radicals on the institutions of this country, the attack on Church-rates is the most indefensible. The Dissenters have again and again been offered compromises, but they have again and again refused them. For instance, it was proposed that all persons declaring themselves Dissenters should be exempted from the rate. This was declined, because it "ticketted them" as Dissenters. They wish to have the "advantage" of Dissent, but refuse to admit their secession from the Church. It was then proposed that all persons saying they had a "conscientious objection" to pay Church-rates should be exempted, but this also was rejected. Independently of this, you must remember that, by their noisy brawls in parish vestries, the Dissenters have succeeded in obstructing rates in most of the large towns. But they are not satisfied with this. They wish to put an end to the legal machinery by which fourteen thousand parishes in England (80 per cent.) assess themselves to support and repair the parish churches where their fathers worshipped, and where they hope their children's children will continue to worship. That it is a grievance to a Dissenter to see the Church of England population assessing themselves for the repair of churches only proves that they are worthy descendants of the Puritans, who fled from persecution in England to establish still more bitter persecution in the New World.

The defeat of the Government, on Mr. Wise's motion for a select committee, has rather "fluttered the Volscians" on the Treasury Bench. These little defeats are not much in themselves, but they indicate the temper of the House, and to the prescient apprehensions of placekeepers and place-hunters they are shadows of coming events.

The Commercial Treaty is still wrapped up in Mr. Gladstone's comforter, and his five hours' speech is shut up in his sore throat. Mr. Ferguson's gargles (like the thaw acting on Baron Munchausen's horse) will let it loose for us on Friday. The Cabinet Council of to-day was held at Gladstone's residence.

A very damaging report is issued to-day by the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the corruption at Wakefield. Both Mr. W. H. Leatham and Mr. Charlesworth are inferred to be cognisant of the corrupt use to which their money was applied. Mr. Leatham is John Bright's brother-in-law. This near connexion of the great demagogue is thus denounced:—

"We find that Mr. W. H. Leatham provided the moneys with the intention that they should be employed, in part at least, in bribery and corruption, and that before the said moneys were provided Mr. W. H. Leatham had anticipated and suspected, by reason of his observation of what had previously taken place at elections for the said borough, that corrupt practices would probably be had recourse to in order to defeat him, and that he intended to make use of the like means in order to secure his own return."

LECTURE IN THE METROPOLITAN HALL.

Yesterday evening the Rev. Richard Roberts, of London, delivered in the Metropolitan Hall, Lower Abbey-street, an exceedingly interesting lecture, on the subject of "Self-conquest," to a very large and fashionable attendance. The lecturer alluded to some of the greatest men that adorn the pages of history for deeds of valour and extraordinary courage, such as Alexander, Napoleon, Wellington, and remarked, that although they could conquer worlds, they were not able to master themselves, nor guide the rising passions which emanated from their own breasts. During its delivery the audience seemed delighted with the strength of argument and force of oratory displayed by the rev. lecturer.

Fashionable Intelligence.

WINDSOR CASTLE, FEB. 9.

Her Majesty's dinner party yesterday comprised her Royal Highness the Princess Alice, the Earl and Countess of Bessborough, the Earl and Countess Grey, the Earl of Ducie, Lord and Lady Proby, Lady Caroline Barrington, Major-General the Hon. C. and Mrs. Grey, the Dean of Windsor and the Hon. Mrs. Wellesley, Sir James Clark, Admiral Sir George Seymour, and Lieutenant-General Knollys, who arrived on a visit in the afternoon.

The band of the Grenadier Guards was in attendance and played during dinner.

Her Majesty's private band afterwards performed in the drawingroom.

The Queen and Prince Consort walked in the Home Park this morning.

Princess Alice and Princess Helena rode on horseback.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent and the Princess of Leiningen visited her Majesty.

All the visiting company left the Castle in the forenoon:—viz., the Earl and Countess of Bessborough, the Earl and Countess Grey, the Earl of Ducie, Lord and Lady Proby, Admiral Sir George Seymour, and Lieutenant-General Knollys.

The Earl of Meath has left Kilrudderry, Bray, for Scotland.

The Earl of Castlestuart has arrived at Stuart Hall, Stuartstown, from Malvern, Wells.

The Earl of Wilton and Lady Katherine Grey Egerton are entertaining a select circle at Egerton Lodge, Melton Mowbray.

The Earl and Countess of Lanesborough and Miss Butler have arrived at their residence in Stanhope-street, from Swithland Hall, Leicestershire.

Frances Countess Waldegrave left London on Tuesday, on a visit to Lord and Lady Taunton, at their seat in Somersetshire.

Lord Eustace Cecil has left London for Buckhurst Park, Sussex, *en route* for the Continent.

Colonel the Hon. F. and Lady Katherine Evans Freke have arrived at their residence in Lowndes-street from visiting the Marquis and Marchioness of Exeter at Burghley.

Lady Trevelyan and Miss Trevelyan have arrived at Farrance's Hotel.

Mrs. Lane Fox has arrived in Dover-street, from visiting the Earl and Countess De-la-Warr, at Buckhurst Park, Sussex.

Thanks.

The Honorary Secretaries to the Dublin Protestant Reformatory Schools Committee—To the Ven. Archdeacon Strong, for £1; Rev. Dr. Butcher, £1; Edward Pennefather, Esq., £1; Dr. Mollan, £1; Jonathan Pim, Esq., £5, donation; Thomas Pim, Esq., £5, ditto; J. M'Donnell, Esq., 10s.; Espine Batty, Esq., £1; Charles Gaussen, Esq., £1; Mr. Richard Wilson, 10s.; A. Norman, Esq., £1; M. Roberts, Esq., £1; Mrs. Blacker, £1, per Mr. R. H. Wood, collector, 41, Nicholas-street.

The Assistant Secretary to the Stranger's Friend Society—To J. Quilton, Esq., for £1, per Mr. Jonathan Benrett; and to M. G., for 5s. in postage stamps, per Mr. George Sidford.

The Rev. H. M. Finny, secretary to the Colonial Church and School Society for the following, in aid of Pastor Chiniquy and his suffering people, collected by a lady near Dundalk:—Mrs. Bigger, £2; A Friend, £1; P. Foxall, 2s. 6d.; Mrs. Handfield, 2s. 6d.; Mrs. Powell, 2s. 6d.; Mr. and Mrs. Rainsford, 5s.; Miss Tinsleton, 2s. 6d.; Mrs. Eastwood, 5s.; James Eastwood, 5s; W. Thompson, Esq., 10s.; E. H. Courtenay, 2s. 6d.; G. B. Anderson, 5s.; J. Murphy, Esq., £3; A Sympathiser, 2s. 6d.; J. J. Bigger, 7s. 6d.; W. Edmondson, 5s.; N. and B. Pattison, 10s.; James Barton, Esq., £3; Mrs. Barton, 5s.; S. T. Turner, 10s.; J. Cowen, 5s.; W. Hoxby, 2s. 6d.; Mrs. Reid, 10s.; Mrs. Rogers, 2s. 6d.; Joseph Dickey, 3s.; S. Harden, 5s.; Robert Blackader, 5s.; Mr. Poole, 2s. 6d.; Mrs. Smyth, 2s.; Miss Johnston, 2s.; W. Pollock, Esq., 5s.; A. Shekleton, Esq., 5s.; Samuel Whaun, 2s.; T. Williamson, 2s. 6d.; J. Shekleton, 5s.; H. Backhouse, £1. 10s.; Mrs. Crow, 2s. 6d.; Mrs. Hewitt, 2s. 6d.; Miss Bradford, 2s. 6d.; Mrs. Donaldson, £1; Miss Oliver, 2s. 6d.; Rev. J. Ashe, 2s. 6d.; Miss Ashe, 2s. 6d.; H. E. Ashe, 2s. 6d.; Miss Mourity, 1s.; Mrs. Tallow, 1s.; Mr. Scot, 1s.; Mr. Higginson, 6d.; Mrs. MacNeal, 2s. 6d.; Mrs. Douglass, 1s.; E. H. C. V., 1s.; J. E. B., 1s.; J. Stoke, 1s.; J. A. Russell, 1s.; W. Webb, Esq., 1s.; J. E. Whiting, 2s. 6d.; T. G. Cagew, 1s.; J. Price, 2s. 6d.; A Friend, 2s. 6d.; Anonymous, 2s. 6d.; W. M. C., 1s.; D. H. Rowan, 5s.; R. Irvine, 2s. 6d.; C. Oiler, 1s.; Richard Moor, 2s. 6d.; A Poor Man, 2s. Further collection from the parish and neighbourhood of Ferban, diocese of Ferns, per Rev. J. Cumine, £5, making a total of £14 from that district. Donations—John D., Esq., £5; Miss Bewley, per Miss Ward, £5; Samuel Bewley, jun., Esq., per do., £1; Miss Courtenay, £10; William Perry, Esq., £1; Mr. W. Perry, £1; Mrs. Perry, £1.

The Honorary Secretaries of the Association for the Relief of Distressed Protestants, 45, Molesworth-street, thankfully acknowledge the receipt of the following contributions in aid of the society:—Mrs. Deverell, per Very Rev. Dean of Ardagh, £5; Mrs. Fitzgerald, £1.; Anonymous, per Rev. Edward Metcalf, £1.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

MICHAELMAS TERM, 1859.

DIVINITY EXAMINATION.

Senior Class—The following students were arranged in classes, according to their answering, the names in each class being placed according to the order of merit.

First Class—Samuel John Butcher, D, Henry Joy, D, schol. Second Class—Sydney Reade, D, Hugh S W Baker, Mag. James Mangan, LL.B.; Wm. S F Maynard, D. Third Class—John M Moutray, D, Isaac Bond, Mag. Henry Carver, D, Francis Scott, D, Francis Carr, D, Richd. Booth, D, John Fish, Mag. John W Robinson, D.

SAMUEL BUTCHER, D.D., Regius Professor of Divinity.

DIVINITY PREMIUMS.

ARCHBISHOP KING'S PREMIUMS.

James Walsh, schol. D, William R Blackett, D.

HISTORY AND ENGLISH LITERATURE.

Antonio E Edgeworth, Bartholomew Hime, John Shortt, John Lynn, Robert Young.

VICE-CHANCELLOR'S PRIZES.

English Verse—George Robert Wynne. English Prose—Freeman C Wills. Greek Verse—Michael L Rawlins, schol. Greek Prose—John Boxwell, schol.

ENTRANCE PRIZES.

Greek Verse—Edmund Armstrong, Rev Mr North's School; Benjamin Purser, Royal School, Enniskillen. Greek Prose—William B. Wright, Dr Lardner Burke's School; Thomas Norman, Royal School, Enniskillen. Latin Verse—Edmund Armstrong, Rev Mr North's School; Benjamin Purser, Royal School, Enniskillen. Latin Prose—James Moody Johnston, Royal School, Armagh; William B Wright, Dr Lardner Burke's School, Equal.

CATECHETICAL PREMIUMS.

MICHAELMAS TERM, 1859.

Senior Freshmen—Townsend Mills, George Hingston, Martin Keene, Thomas Collins, William Henry Lodge, John Hornidge. Junior Freshmen—John G Norton, George C Cathcart, Mr Robert T Lindsay, Charles M'Comas.

HILARY TERM, 1860.

Senior Freshmen—Edward Moore, George Petherwick, Hans Morrison, Joseph Adderley, Edwin Atkinson, Thomas Henry Shortt. Junior Freshmen—J S Monck, H J Alcock, William Lambert, John H Rose, Mr Daniel F Gabbitt, Benjamin Purser.

PREMIUMS FOR COMPOSITION AT UNDERGRADUATE CLASSICAL LECTURES.

Senior Freshmen—John Charles Moore. Junior Freshmen—Thomas Norman, Edmund Armstrong, John Graves.

HILARY TERM, 1860.—SUPPLEMENTARY DEGREE EXAMINATION.

The names of the candidates are arranged according to the order of merit:—

Respondents—William Larminie, schol.; Thomas Geoghegan, Henry Peacock, Robert B Whitney; William J B Clarke, siz., Edmund Butler; Joseph MacCartie, Abraham Stanley, John Spring; Samuel Radcliffe. Second Class—Freeman C Wills, John H Davidson, John B Figgis, siz.; Thomas Hanson, William Robertson; Robert Hime, Schol., Thomas Kane; Thomas Webber, W B Williams, William Woods; James P Hemphill, Arthur P O'Callaghan.

Third Class—Stephen Flood, S A Hobson; Edward W Kissack; Charles Crookshank, William Hoare, Frederick Whitfield, Abraham Bolton, James N Custis, Wm T Watson, William H Parrett, siz.; James Thompson, Mr James S Hawkins, Robert Love; Mr J Roberts, Thomas Flynn, Guy; Thompson, John Wilkinson.

Unclassed candidates who have been allowed the examination, arranged alphabetically:—

Samuel Brenan, George Hope, R H Townsend, John T Westropp.

SUPPLEMENTALISTS FOR THE MICHAELMAS SENIOR FRESHMAN EXAMINATION.

First Class—None. Second Class—T G Pope, schol.; Robert Hare Long, Robert F Blake, Edward Tickner, James Floyd. Third Class—Elijah Cooke; Michael Kennedy, James Thompson; William H Franks, George M'Cutcheon, Adrian Zimmerman; William Goodison, Abraham St. John Harrison; Arthur John Smith.

Unclassed candidates who have been allowed the examination, arranged alphabetically:—

Mr. George Jackson, Mr. De Perese Burgh, Richd. B Bennett, Joseph Blake, William E Burton, Francis Crumpe, Wm. Hayden, F V Jackson, Theobald E Jones, Wm. S M'Cance, Alexander M'Clorg, Francis A M'Donagh, Robert Seely, Richard P Tudor.

EXAMINATION FOR HONORS.

SENIOR SOPHISTERS.

Mathematical Physics—None.

Experimental Physics—First Rank—Robert Robertson.

Classics—First Rank—Thomas Allingham, schol. Second Rank—John M'Grorty, Henry L. Smith.

Ethics—First Rank—John A Stewart, Michael O'Shaughnessy, Arthur B Irvine. Second Rank—St John Mitchell, John Murphy; Goddard Colles, John William Orr, Samuel Scott.

JUNIOR SOPHISTERS.

Mathematical Physics—First Rank—Robert Ball, Mr William Blunden, Francis Tarleton, Thomas E Little, Ormsby Hanicock, John M C Mills. Second Rank—John Corbett, Francis Nolan, Charles W W Martin, Charles F Patterson.

Experimental Physics—First Rank—Francis Tarleton, Charles F Patterson, Robert Ball. Second Rank—James M'Donnell, Mr William Blunden, Augustus H Jacob, Thomas E Little.

Classics—First Rank—Thomas J B Brady, schol; John C Smith, William A Sargent, John A Cross, siz; Thomas Tomlinson, schol; Field A Swan, siz. Second Rank—Stafford Delmege, W A Barnes.

History and English Literature—First Rank—Hugh Holmes, O L Wynne, George K Kirkpatrick; John H Edge. Second Rank—John B Yeates, Samuel W Young, R P Wadsworth; Stilon Henning, John Woodroffe.

SENIOR FRESHMEN.

Mathematics—First Rank—Robert Hutton, John Naish, John Holmes, Henry Stokes, George Smyth. Second Rank—Richard H Flynn, Albert Buckmaster, Thomas Carter, Frederick Foster, siz; Charles Knox, George Stirke.

Logics—First Rank—Hans Morrison, Edward Hoare. Second Rank—Frederick Foster, siz; William Cooper, Henry Stokes, Robert Anderson, John Holmes, Robert Hutton, siz, George White; William Murphy, Robert Young, D'Auyers Willis, William Kelly, William Bryan, Robert Stoney.

Classics—First Rank—Townsend Mills, Maurice Hime, Robert Rice, Robert Dames, Charles Crossle, John Corvan, Thomas Collins, Joseph Mooney, siz; Alexander Gibson. Second Rank—William Glenny, Robert J Miller, John Quin and Francis Crofton equal, Wyndham Wynne, John Naish, Cramer Homan, Thomas Kinahan, James Nolan.

JUNIOR FRESHMEN.

Mathematics—First Rank—John G Norton, George L Cathcart Charles E Tuthill, William J Knight, George V Hart, Arthur Macant Mr Thomas Harrison, W Richardson. Second Rank—William Watson, John Wallace, George Atkins, Alexander Gracey; Mr North L Beamish, Henry Grahame, Augustus Stewart; Samuel W Gerrard, Standish O'Grady Waller, Caulfield Martin, Reginald Digby Starkey, George Brehon, John K Darley, John H Rose.

Classics—First Rank—Thomas Norman, Edmund Armstrong, Benjamin Purser, William B Wright, Richard H Collins, John Chute, John Graves, Richard Lane, Robert J Smith, Walton Riddell. Second Rank—Arthur Palmer, George Brehon, James M Johnston, James H Kennedy, Dodwell Browne; William French, Charles, Quinn, George Williams; Henry Stokes, Robert Burroughs, Alexander Gracey, Gustavus J Hare, Joseph Torrens, Christopher Robinson Thomas Colquhoun, Reginald Starkey, Langford Browne.

TRINITY TERM EXAMINATIONS, 1860.

Senior Sophisters—Tuesday and Wednesday, April 17 and 18.
Junior Sophisters—Thursday and Friday, April 19 and 20.
Senior Freshmen—Monday and Tuesday, April 23 and 24.
Junior Freshmen—Thursday and Friday, April 26 and 27.

EXAMINATION FOR HONORS.

Senior Sophisters, Math. Physics, Thursday, April 19; Exper. Physics, Friday, April 20; Classics, Saturday, April 21; Ethics, Monday, April 23.

Junior Sophisters, Math. Physics, Monday and Tuesday, April 23 and 24; History and English Literature, Wednesday, April 25; Exper. Physics, Thursday, April 26; Classics, Friday and Saturday, April 27 and 28.

Senior Freshmen, Mathematics, Thursday and Friday, April 26 and 27; Classics, Monday and Tuesday, April 30 and May 1; Logics, Wednesday and Thursday, May 2 and 3.

Junior Freshmen, Mathematics, Monday and Tuesday, April 30 and May 1; Classics, Wednesday and Thursday, May 2 and 3.

CATECHETICAL EXAMINATIONS.

Senior Freshmen, Wednesday, April 25.
Junior Freshmen, Saturday, April 28.

JOHN TOLEKEN, Senior Lecturer.

Trinity College, Dublin, February 7, 1860.

The Army.

The Secretary of State for War has appointed Capt. Douglas Galton, R.E., Assistant-Inspector-General of Fortifications, and attached him to the staff of General Sir J. F. Burgoyne, G.C.B., Inspector-General.

General Lord Seaton, G.C.B., returned to the Royal Hospital yesterday from England. It is confidently stated that his lordship will be succeeded in the command of the army in Ireland by Lieutenant-General Sir George Augustus Wetherall, K.C.B., the present Adjutant-General of the Forces, at the end of the military year.

Colonel Henry Smith, C.B., has returned from leave of absence, and resumed the command of the 76th Regiment in this garrison.

A general court-martial assembled at Limerick on the 7th instant, for the trial of Private James Callaghan, of the 9th Foot, who was charged with no less than eight several instances of desertion and fraudulent enlistment. The court terminated its proceedings without the prisoner having made any defence, and the result will not be known until her Majesty the Queen's pleasure upon them shall have been communicated to the military authorities. Colonel Irwin, 18th Depot Battalion, was president of the court; and Major Yonge, 17th Depot Battalion, officiating judge advocate.

The first detachment of the 5th (Royal Irish) Lancers will embark at Dublin, on the 15th instant, for Liverpool, thence to march to Aldershott. The remaining divisions will quickly follow.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel K. D. Mackenzie, of the 92nd Highlanders, from Assistant Adjutant-General to the Army in the Bengal Presidency, has been promoted to be Deputy Adjutant-General to the same.

Navy.

The Rodney, 91, line-of-battle screw steamer, which has been altered from a sailing ship, was docked at Chatham on Thursday afternoon, to be completed and supplied with her engines and machinery, and made ready for the first division of the steam reserve.

The Severn, 51, screw steamer, is to be supplied with her machinery and engines at Sheerness, after which she will return to Chatham, to be fitted at that port for the second division of the steam reserve in ordinary.

The screw steamship Majestic, 80, Capt. Mends, from Sheerness for Liverpool, put into Plymouth Sound on Wednesday through stress of weather and defective condition of valves.

The following appointments were made on Saturday:—Commander Oswald Borland to the Centurion; Lieut. G. P. Heath to the Blenheim, additional, for services in the Coastguard; Lieut. Lord F. N. Conyngham, to the Algiers; Lieut. J. G. C. Evered and Lieut. N. B. Smith, to the Conqueror; Lieut. C. R. K. Smith to the Trafalgar; Lieut. F. W. Wilson, to the Royal Albert; Lieut. William Clark, to the Sanspareil; Lieut. Frederick Hammond, to the Donegal; Lieut. Vincent Kilcourcie, to the Hero; M. C. C. Roberts, midshipman, to the Neptune.

LATEST NEWS.

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.)

IRISH TIMES OFFICE.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE—THE ITALIAN QUESTION.

PARIS, FRIDAY.—*Le Nord* of to-day publishes the despatch, addressed on the 30th ult. to the French Ambassador at London, by M. Thouvenal, Minister of Foreign Affairs, in reply to the propositions of the British Government, already made known in the House of Commons. To the proposition of non-intervention, the French Government gives its implicit adherence The proposition that French troops quit the Roman States and Lombardy is acceded to by the Imperial Government on conditions such as that Rome is not evacuated till the Holy See is secured from harm, now that Lombardy is free from the avowal of the Great Powers, and shall have guaranteed the new organisation of Italy. The third point as to Venetia does not excite objections, but it must be left over to consider any concessions which Austria may, at a future time, offer with regard to Venetia. In treating of the 4th point, that if after new elections, the assemblies of Central Italy pronounce in favour of annexation, France and Great Britain shall not oppose the entrance of Sardinian troops. M. de Thouvenal says, "We regard ourselves bound by previous negociations upon it with the Austrian Court, and we could not to-day, in the presence of the stipulations of Villafranca, pledge ourselves in a formal manner." M. de Thouvenal adds—"The reception we have given to the three first propositions will prove the sentiments in which we have received its overtures, and he cannot have any doubt as to our sincere desire to combine the solution which the situation of Central Italy calls for."

HOUSE OF LORDS—YESTERDAY.

The Marquis of NORMANBY called attention to the descrepancies in the French and English accounts of the negociation respecting the annexation of Savoy to France, and to the conversation said to have passed between Lord Cowley and Count Walewski on the subject.

Earl GRANVILLE replied that the Government had received no official information.

Their Lordships adjourned at 5-40 p.m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—YESTERDAY.

At half-past four the House presented a very animated appearance. The House itself, and all the members' galleries, were crowded, all the most important members being present; and in the Peers' gallery were—Lord Derby, the Duke of Argyll, Lord Malmesbury, Earl Granville, the Duke of Cambridge, and many other Parliamentary chiefs. Besides these were present—Mr. Dallas, the American Minister, Count Persigny, and other notabilities. After a variety of questions of no public importance had been put and answered,

Lord JOHN RUSSELL, amid loud cheers, brought up the French Commercial Treaty.

THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER rose to make his financial statement, the House having resolved itself into a committee of ways and means. He said that the year 1860 had long been marked out as an important epoch in British commerce. Long annuities amounting to £2,146,000 fell in, the war duties on tea and sugar, unless renewed, lapsed. Finally, the Commercial Treaty with France compelled the Government to adopt a new and unusual course, in making the financial statement before taking votes in supply. The result of the past financial year, inasmuch as that year had not been completed, must be given partly in the form of estimates, but the House might rely upon the figures. Exceptional cases had affected the estimates. There was the expedition to China, and the additional cost of our military preparations. There was the French Treaty to be provided against in addition. Coming to the actual state of affairs, he showed that the total result of the revenue of the last year showed an increase over the estimate. The estimated revenue had been estimated at £69,460,000; it had produced £70,578,000. On the other hand, the expenditure estimated at £68,953,000 had been £69,270,000. It thus appeared that under existing arrangements there was then an excess of income over expenditure The excess, though it was already absorbed by disturbing causes, shewed the wisdom of the arrangements of Parliament. The expedition to China, and the excess of navy and army expenditure, had cost an additional £900,000 for the army, and £270,000 for the navy. The Commercial Treaty would, he calculated, cause a deduction of £640,000; this would cause a total deduction of £1,810,000, and would rather place us on the wrong side of the balance. But, to compensate for this, he had received, most unexpectedly, part of a debt from Spain, in the shape of bills to the amount of £500,000, half of which fell due in the present financial year. In this way the balance would be re-established. The estimated expenditure for the coming year involved an increase in the army and navy of £3,618,000. The total expenditure he estimated at £70,100,000. The estimated income for the coming year would not, in the first instance be satisfactory; but, at all events, it would compel their attention to those matters which most required examination. He should estimate the revenue as the law at present stood, taking the duties of tea and sugar at the minimum and reduced rates, and the income-tax as it would stand under existing arrangements. Upon these terms the estimate of revenue for the coming year would give a total of £60,700,000, showing a deficit of £9,400,000. He did not ask them to provide for the payment of Exchequer bonds soon becoming due. Without this they had the deficit of 9,400,000. If they had not the treaty to deal with, they would know precisely what they had to face. They might keep the duties of tea and sugar at the present rate, which would leave the deficit at £7,300,000. Even this would involve an income-tax of 9d. in the pound. To fill up the deficit as it stood, this would require the neat and intelligible income-tax of 1s. in the pound. Now came the question, what had become of the estimate of 1853? He had a clear answer to give. The succession-duty had failed from causes due to the actual law. The debt caused by the Russian war entailed a large charge on the Consolidated Fund, and the army and navy expenses now entailed upon us. The deficit thus caused was, however, fully compensated by the financial measures they had since adopted. The real cause was the immense increase of expenditure. Had that expenditure remained as it was in 1852, they would now have had a surplus of £2,000,000. That increase amounted to no less than £14,720,000, equivalent to an income-tax of 13½d. in the pound. It would not, however, be fair to consider the increase of expenditure, without taking into account the increase of its means. This was especiall shown by the results of the income-tax. He went through the results of several years, showing an increase in the wealth of the country of 12 per cent. in the 12 years between 1842 and 1853, and of 16½ per cent. in the 6 years from 1853 to 1859. No schedule shewed a larger increase than that of the agriculturists, whose income had increased 19 per cent., meanwhile the expenditure had increased in a still greater proportion. In the years from 1842 to 1852, it had increased 4½ per cent., and in the years from 1852 to 1856 it increased 22½ per cent. The increase was still more evident in that expenditure which was under the control of Parliament, and which he might call the "optional expenditure." In that the increase in the last 6 years was not less than 58 per cent. Recurring to the means of meeting the deficit, he owned that he was not satisfied with our system of expenditure; still, all changes must of necessity be gradual. There were, again, commercial reforms and improvements. There were those who considered that these reforms ought to be kept for fair weather and a flourishing exchequer. Against that doctrine he earnestly protested. He declared, on the part of the Government, that they were ready and prepared to go forward in commercial improvement. It was only by means of these reforms that the country was enabled to bear high taxation. Could the country have borne the high income-tax of the last half year, if it had not been for increased improvement? He showed, from figures, that the relaxation and reform of the commercial system had given the country, not only the disposition, but the power, to pay this, inasmuch as the revenues of the departments were increased as the duties were relaxed. It thus appeared that indirect taxation should be relaxed in favour of direct taxation, and it only remained to see upon what principle. The Government did not at present intend to deal with tea and sugar. These were merely revenue duties, and involved none of the complexities of differential duties. The labouring classes were more benefited by an enlarged system of free trade, rather than by relaxing individual duties, as creating higher price for labour. It was upon this principle the Government intended to act. They proposed to retain the tea and sugar duties at the present rate for a year. He then gave an outline of the French Commercial Treaty. France reduce from July 1st, 1860, duties on coal; from October 1st, on iron; from December 1st, on tools; from June 1st, 1861, on goods manufactured from flax, hemp, and jute; from October 1st, 1861, France removes all prohibitions on all English manufactured goods, placing on them an *ad valorem* duty not exceeding 30 per cent. This maximum was, after three years, to be reduced to 25 per cent. On the other hand, England, on her part, abolishes immediately, and without exception, all duties on manufactured goods. We reduce the duty on brandy from 15s. per gallon to the colonial duty of 8s. 2d., and the duty on wine from 5s. 10d. to 3s., to be farther reduced from April, 1861, upon a scale depending upon the strength of the wine. As to the effect of these reductions, he estimated from wines relief to the consumers of £830,000, and a loss to the revenue of £515,000. On brandy, a relief to the consumers of £446,000, and a loss to the revenue of £225,000, and the loss to the revenue on manufactured goods at £432,000. He declared that the treaty showed no subserviency to France. They had given nothing to France which they had not given as a rich gift to themselves, and they had made no sacrifice except what they would have made in any case under an enlightened system of trade. The old system had answered its purpose of political estrangement, but the new system answered its purpose by political amity, the union which had been in former days between France and England. A union of the Governments should now be the union of the nations. He defended commercial treaties, when not grounded upon principles of exclusion, and gloried in avowing that the treaty was a consummation of free trade. He entered into an elaborate defence of the treaty, declaring that we should do equal good to ourselves and to France by the introduction of a liberal system, and declaring that wine, which, like tea in the last century, was the rich man's luxury, would, like tea, be the poor man's comfort. He denied that any of the duties repealed were revenue duties. As a proof of this, they were only opposed by interested parties. He entered, at great length, into the wine trade, to show how injuriously the present system operated, and what good effect might be expected by the alteration. We had now done with France what we had been labouring to do for years past. He paid a warm tribute to Mr. Cobden, who, as the apostle of free trade, had twice in his life achieved so much, so signal a triumph. He stated that an immediate repeal of duties on French articles was not pressed by the French Government; on the contrary, it was the device of our own. He then came to a supplemental reform in the customs, giving a relief to the consumers of above a million, and a loss to the revenue of £910,000. He proposed to abolish the duties on butter, cheese, oranges, eggs, and to reduce those on timber, currants, and hops. In return he proposed to levy on all articles exported or imported a registration duty of 1d. per packet. It gave a great idea of the transactions of the country that they could produce £300,000 per annum. He further proposed to lay moderate charges upon certain warehousing proceedings performed in the customs' offices for the benefit of the importer. By this they expected £120,000. He then proposed a duty of 6s. per cwt. on chicory, as a protection to the coffee revenue. This, with an improvement on the coffee revenue, would produce £90,000. Again, he proposed a penny stamp on brokers' contracts; a threepenny stamp upon dock warrants; licences to eating-houses to sell wine and beer; a reduction in game certificates, which would increase the sale, granting those certificates for a few months at a reduced cost; to remove the exemption from stamps, or on cheques drawn to self. He would likewise repeal some other small stamp exemptions, and would thus obtain an increase of £510,000 in the Customs, and £386,000 in the Inland Revenue. With management they hoped to save £50,000 in Customs, and £36,000 in the Inland Revenue. The total would be £981,000, thus compensating the second part of these Customs' reforms. On the whole, including the loss on the French treaty, the new arrangements involved a loss of about £1,000,000. He next came to a yet larger item. He proposed to repeal the paper duty. That duty had already been condemned by a direct vote of that House. The actual duty not only operated unjustly against publications for the masses, but prevented the manufacture of paper from an enormous quantity of fibrous substances. So many articles might be made out of paper, that a vast impulse would be given to manual labour. The Inland Revenue itself admitted that the present law was untenable, and fully agreed with the abolitionists that it ought to be repealed. The next repeal was that of the impressed stamp upon newspapers, which involved great trouble and inconvenience. For the convenience of the newspapers who paid a three-halfpenny stamp, he proposed to introduce a three-halfpenny book postage. He next proposed to abolish the hop credits; while, on the other hand, he reduced the duty, including the paper duty which was a remission of £1,000,000, and considering the increase of consumption which he valued at £840,000, the total loss to the revenue would be £3,000,000, while the relief to the consumers would be £3,931,000. Making further allowances for the new charges, and the saving in management, the nett loss to the revenue would be £28,000. Thus, in the present year only 46 articles remained on the tariff, and only 44 would remain in 1861. The tariff would be relieved of all its remaining deformities. He had proposed to take up the hop and malt credits, which would give £1,400,000 to the Treasury in the present year. The account then stood thus for the coming year:—Expenditure, £70,100,000; income made actual law, £60,700,000. From this deduct loss by remission of duty, which would reduce it to £58,512,000; but he proposed to retain the present tea and sugar duties, which raised the income to £60,692,000. This leaves a deficit of £9,500,000. Against this there was the £140,000 of the malt and hop credits. To provide for the remainder he proposed an income-tax of 10d. in the pound on incomes above £150, and of 7d. on incomes under that sum, which would produce £8,471,000, and thus completely fill up the deficiency. This tax, and the present duties on tea and sugar, to continue only for the year. He concluded by a warm eulogium on the blessing of improved laws and a well-regulated finance. A formal vote for imposing a duty on chicory was then proposed.

Mr. DISRAELI, commenting upon the vast considerations involved in the scheme, said that the proposition of Mr. Gladstone to take it into consideration on Thursday was most unreasonable, and asked for a fortnight at least. After some discussion it was agreed that the debate should take place on Monday week. The vote was agreed to,

The House then went into committee of supply, when

Mr. S. HERBERT proposed a vote to make good the deficiency in certain army grants in the last year. The vote was agreed to.

Some bills were forwarded a stage, and the House adjourned at 11-30.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY PRODUCE MARKET, FEB. 10.—Sugar—In consequence of the postponement of the Budget, demand has been suspended since the beginning of the week, but the sales then reported exhibited no change from previous prices; coffee—little offering, and there is no alteration in value; sales limited to 360 bags Costa Rica, at 66s 6d to 68s; and a small lot of native Ceylon at 60s per cwt.; tea market has been very firm all the week, and prices well supported for all descriptions; rice market quiet, and rather lower prices being accepted for soft grainy descriptions, whilst Bengal has been sold at 6d per cwt. decline; sales include 709 bags and 1,300 pockets good old Bengal, at 11s 9d to 12s; 15,600 bags Necrassie, at 10s to 10s 3d per cwt. for sound; pepper—120 bags Penang black sold at 4d for first class, and 100 bags sound Singapore at 4½d per lb.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, FEB. 10.—Sales of week 77,960 bales, including 16,680 on speculation, and 8,660 for export. Quotations of fair same as last week—Stock, 616,400. Imports, 3,608, of the week, 91,480. Cotton market quiet, but steady. Sales probably about 7,000 bales or more.

GLASGOW IRON REPORT, FEB. 12.—No. 1; mixed warrants and No. 3, 58s. 9d. to 59s; market flat.

CORK CORN MARKET, FEB. 12.—White wheat, 26s. to 27s.; red, 25s. to 25s. 6d.; barley, 15s. to 19s.; oats, 12s. to 14s.

MANCHESTER BETTING.

CLOSING PRICES.

2,000 Guineas—5 to 1 on the field; 10 to 1 against Buccanier (taken and offered).

Derby—9 to 1 on the field (offered); 15 to 1 against Buccanier (taken freely); 40 to 1 against Lancaster (taken freely); 40 to 1 against Cramond (taken).

City and Suburban—20 to 1 on the field (offered).

Metropolitan—100 to 6 against Gridiron (taken).

Lincolnshire Handicap—10 to 1 against Curlew (offered); 10 to 1 against Tommy Noddle (taken and offered); 10 to 1 against Julia (taken and offered); 100 to 6 against Job (offered).

Chester Cup—20 to 1 on the field (offered); 25 to 1 against Satellite (taken and offered); 30 to 1 against Petra (taken); 30 to 1 against Gaspard (taken); 30 to 1 against The Squire (taken); 33 to 1 against Promised Land (taken); 40 to 1 against Tame Deer (taken); 50 to 1 against Herne (offered). Offers to take—100 to 6 against Petra and the Squire coupled are offered.

THE GOLDSMITH DRAMATIC SOCIETY.

A goodly company of admirers met last (Tuesday) evening, at the Mechanics' Institution, which was fitted up for the occasion with very praiseworthy taste, to witness the first performance of this young and promising society. The pieces selected were the "Housekeeper, or The White Rose," by Douglas Jerrold, and the musical farce called "The Sentinel." The characters in both pieces were very well maintained, and in one or two instances Mr. M. G. Tunney as "Sidney Maynard," and M'Cleary as Mr. "Tom Purple," evinced a very correct conception of the author's meaning. The Misses I. and C. Le Breon, as "Felicia" and "Sophia," were likewise well up in their duties, and exhibited a capacity for a far more extensive sphere of action. Upon the whole, the amateurs did their work well. They seemed to be perfectly satisfied both with the audience and themselves, and we think the audience had reason to be satisfied too.

THE PULPIT—PRAYER AND PRAISE—METROPOLITAN HALL—SPECIAL SERVICES.

THE PULPIT.—The Rev. James Griffin will preach, D.V., on Sunday next, at 3 o'clock afternoon service, and the Rev. R. W. Forrest, of Cork, will preach on Wednesday next, at 8 o'clock, Subject, "Salvation."

PRAYER AND PRAISE.—Among the subjects for prayer and praise, on Monday evening, by clergymen of different denominations, are—1. Invocation of the Holy Spirit on the meeting and the people of Dublin. 2. That the word of the Lord may have free course and be glorified among priests and people at home and abroad. 3. For the spirit of truth. 4. For thanksgiving to God, and more dedication of heart to Him.

THE CORPORATION.

An adjourned special meeting of this body will be held on next Tuesday, at one o'clock, to continue the debate upon the motion and amendment upon the letter of Alexander Boyle, Esq., and the resolution therein enclosed, and also to transact other business not previously disposed of.

THE TURKISH BATHS.

On Thursday evening Dr. Barter, of Cork, delivered his second and final lecture to a very numerous and fashionable assembly in the Round-room of the Rotundo. The learned doctor entered at great length into the nature and properties of the several Baths made use of in his establishments, and illustrated his statements by means of four neatly-executed diagrams. He defended with much good reasoning and common sense the discontinuance of the vapour bath, and the substitution therefore of the hot air, and said, that in so doing, he acted as the wisest and best physician would act, and that was nature herself.

At the conclusion of the lecture, the chairman, Archdeacon Goold, made some very excellent remarks in favour of the Turkish Baths, and said that he was a living example of the skill of Dr. Barter, and the benefits to be derived from the use of the Turkish Baths.

SHERIFFS FOR 1860.

ANTRIM.—Henry Hugh M'Neile, Esq., of Parkmount, has been sworn in High Sheriff, and Henry H. Bottomley, Esq., of Belfast, his Under Sheriff, for this county.

DONEGAL.—James Thompson Macky, Esq., of Belmont, has been sworn High Sheriff, and Samuel J. Crookshank, Esq., Under Sheriff, of the county Donegal, for the present year.

DOWN.—John B. Houston, Esq., of Orangefield, High Sheriff, and William M. Nelson, Esq., of Downpatrick, his Under Sheriff, have been sworn in for this county.

MONAGHAN.—On Tuesday last, Col. T. O. Forster, of Coolderry, was sworn in High Sheriff, and Joseph Wright, Esq., solicitor, Monaghan, Under Sheriff, for the ensuing year.—*Northern Standard.*

TYRONE.—Sir James John Hamilton, Bart., has been sworn in as High Sheriff of this county, and Richard Stack, Esq., of Omagh, as his Sub-Sheriff.

ALTAR DENUNCIATIONS AGAINST THE KNIGHT OF KERRY'S SCHOOL IN VALENTIA.

The *Kerry Evening Post* writes as follows:—"We did not anticipate that we should ever be called to write an article with the above heading. Fancy a crusade against a "Protestant school," in the parish of which Dr. Moriarty's valued friend, Parson Sandiford, is the rector, and that liberal gentleman, the Knight of Kerry, is the lord of the soil. But so it is, as we learn from a communication received last evening from the locality in question. Our correspondent writes that he is informed "that on Sunday, the 5th inst., the Parish Priest of Valentia Island indulged from the altar in a strain of denunciation that made very many of his hearers wish themselves out of hearing. The subject of his denunciation was a Protestant school"—meaning the school of which the Knight of Kerry is patron. Every one who has sent their children to this school was cursed by his reverence. He cut them off from any benefits of prayer or sacrifice. He said that 'those who sent their children to this Protestant school were most likely to have been they parties guilty of theft' (alluding to some depredations on the poultry of the Knight of Kerry), and went on to a great length that way."

"We understand that intolerance or hatred of their Protestant neighbours is by no means a characteristic of the people of the Island of Valentia. There is not, perhaps, a parish in the county in which friendly intercourse between Protestants and Roman Catholics is so unreservedly and so happily carried on as in Valentia. The proprietor of this island—we again quote the words of our correspondent—"The Knight of Kerry, and his amiable wife and family, set the example in relieving distress and visiting the sick and destitute of the parish and administering freely to their wants, without distinction of creed. The people in turn evince their appreciation of this humane and Christian feeling in every way; and they are only surprised why their priest should forbid them to send their children to the *best* school within their reach—a school in which their religion is not at all tampered with."

"We hope this exhibition of bigotry and intolerance will not be lost on either the Protestant clergyman or the landlord of this interesting district. It inculcates a lesson that should not be lost sight of by Protestant gentlemen and clergymen who profess liberal opinions. The cannot expect to be treated with more favour than the Knight of Kerry or the Rev. Mr. Sandiford, should their acts not please the priests. When these gentlemen do not escape the censure of the priests, how can gentlemen of stronger Protestant feeling hope to do so?

"Our correspondent goes on to say—"Another strange feature in this case is that the Valentia priest, who is now an old man, and has not been known hitherto to have figured at a meeting, or party, or other demonstration of popular feeling—even on the side of his co-religionists. He was remarkable for shyness on such occasions, and was often snubbed for acting the part of the 'bat' in the battle of the birds and beasts on such occasions. Whence, then, this sudden jump of his into Ultramontanism? 'Thereby hangs a tale.'"

PROFITS OF FARMING.—In a lecture on sewage, delivered at the Farmers' Club on Monday evening, Mr. Alderman Mechi, referring to his Tiptree-hall estate, said:—"For the last six years my gain as landlord and tenant on my little farm of 170 acres has been nearly £700 per annum. Even this year, with wheat at 42s. per qr., I have gained £600, after paying every expense. Of course, much of this benefit has arisen from steam power, drainage, deep cultivation, and other improvements; but the liquefied manure system has greatly contributed to this result."

BUTTER FRAUDS.—A committee of merchants in Cork are at present investigating a charge of fraud against a butter exporter of that city. The fraud, it is alleged, consisted in putting fictitious brands upon some firkins for the London market. It is probable that a prosecution will be instituted against the party in question.

A boy named Patrick Cole, about fourteen years of age, residing in Henry-street, Cork, was brought to the South Infirmary of that city, on Thursday evening, with his chest severely scalded, having had a kettle of boiling water spilled on him, at a public-house on the coal quay.

MURDER OF ALEXANDER HARRISON.—It appears that only a short time before the murder of this unfortunate man he had been ill of fever, during which he exhibited the most religious feelings, and that, when attacked by his assassins, he was returning from a visit of friendship and condolence to a neighbour.

A COLLECTIVE MONUMENT.—A society has been formed at Antwerp, under the name of "Les Amis des Grands Hommes," which intends erecting a colossal monument to all the celebrated men of that town. The sculptor, Leonard de Cuyper, has finished the model; it is a pyramidical structure, bearing 44 statues, with an allegorical figure at the top, representing the city of Antwerp crowning her sons. The monument is to be two hundred feet high; the expense is calculated, for the present, at 300,000f. It is to be erected at the crossing of the principal avenues on the Boulevard Leopold. The architect, M. Hedig, has undertaken the architectural part of the monument, which will be executed by the first artists of Antwerp. The expense is expected to be covered by yearly contributions.—*Athenæum.*

PLOUGHING MATCH AT BAGNALSTOWN.—(From our own Correspondent).—The Carlow Agricultural Society's Ploughing Match was held at Kilcarrig, a short distance from this town, on yesterday. It being the first match held in connection with the society, the number of entries was small, but it was very encouraging to the committee, who purpose holding one annually. The one just held was only open to farmers of the second, third, and fourth class. The successful competitors are second class—Mr. Thomas Collier, first; Mr. M. Carton, second; Mr. James Butler commended. In the third class there was only one competitor, Mr. William Burrows, who was awarded merit. Fourth class—Mr. John Dray, first; Mr. Edward Wynne, second. In the evening, the members of the society dined at Ward's Hotel, Philip Jocelyn Newton, Esq., presiding as chairman, when a number of toasts were given and responded to. The next ploughing match in connection with the society will be held at Carlow.

A very handsomely chased silver salver, 52 inches in circumference, manufactured by Messrs. Waterhouse and Company, Dame-street, is about being presented to the Rev. J. R. Cholmley, by his friends and parishioners at Lisnadill, as a token of their approval of his kind and valuable services as a Christian minister, a gentleman, and a friend.

RELIGIOUS TAMPERING WITH THE INMATES OF A WORKHOUSE.—At the weekly meeting of the directors of the poor of St. Pancras, on Tuesday—Mr. Churchwarden Cameron in the chair—rules were brought up for the government of the ladies' visiting committee, arising out of the recent alleged religious tampering with the workhouse inmates. Mr. Turner, in support of a rule that no books should be distributed except sanctioned by the chaplain, said that since the investigation a Miss Gibbon, who had taken the place of Mrs. Chambers on her retirement, without the sanction of the board, had given to an inmate the book he produced, written by the Rev. Mr. Neale, the priest who was charged with the abduction of a clergyman's daughter in Sussex, in which, as a specimen, was the following passage:—"The man who confesses his sins to God may hope to be forgiven, but he who confesses to the priest of God, who gives absolution, is sure of it." He would ask, did not this show the necessity in a Protestant institution for the surveillance of a Protestant chaplain? (Hear, hear.) The rules were adopted.

IRON SHIPBUILDING IN CORK.—The Messrs. Robinson, iron ship builders, have purchased the dockyard of Mr. Wheeler, adjoining their own, at the Fisheries. Both yards will be thrown into one, which will enable the firm to increase considerably the extent of their works. They have at present two new iron ships on the stocks—one a large vessel of the size and model of the Bittern, for the Cork Steamship Company, and the other a small screw tug and tender, for the Spanish Government. Mr. Wheeler intends to concentrate his entire works in his new docks opposite Monkstown.—*Cork Examiner.*

FEARFUL STORMS IN THE ATLANTIC.—RETURN OF ANOTHER SHIP TO LIVERPOOL.—On Tuesday afternoon the Guy Mannering, one of the most magnificent American ships sailing from the Mersey, returned to Liverpool after being 32 days in the Atlantic Ocean, in a vain attempt to reach New York. The Guy Mannering sailed from Liverpool, under the command of Captain Dollard, for New York on the 6th January last, with a general cargo. On the 24th day out the ship had only reached lon. 26½ W. lat. 68 N. Captain Dollard states that for 18 days he encountered the most fearful gales and heavy seas he had ever witnessed. So great was the strain of the seas on the quarter of the ship that the rudder was broken off at the trunk, and the ship at the same time was making much water. Several of the crew were injured, and the sails were blown from their bolts into ribbons. One man was killed by the sea washing a boat on the top of him; another is now on the point of death, having fallen from the main topsail yard, a height of nearly 100 feet. Nine of the crew are also laid up in the forecastle thoroughly disabled, and of the rest of the crew of 24, not one man is free from boils and sores caused by the constant action of the salt water and the injuries they received. All the skylights and loose articles were washed from the deck, and the cabins filled with water. In spite of these fearful troubles and disasters, Captain Dollard (the beau ideal of a cool, clever seaman) brought his vessel to port again, without the aid of a steam tug, though the rudder had to be worked from the sides of the vessel with chains and tackle. The gales generally commenced S.S.W., and veered round to N.N.W.; the seas being the worst Captain Dollard ever saw.

MOY FAIR.—This fair, held on the 3rd instant, was well supplied with horses and black cattle, and a great number of buyers attended; business was considerably improved, prices being decidedly in favour of the sellers. There were a good many transactions on English account. Prime beef was abundant and sold well, one gentleman obtaining as high as £18 for a well-finished heifer; in other respects the price averaged 60s. per cwt. Coarse beasts were in better demand than for some time past, probably to fulfil existing contracts, and the value may be quoted at 45s. to 50s. per cwt. There was a large show of milch cattle. There was an average show of sheep, which sold high; one lot of forty wethers was offered, but not all sold, at 46s. each, which would average 6½d. per lb. The pig market was well supplied and business lively; pork maintains its value, and may be quoted at 53s. per cwt. The horse fair was very large, fully sustaining the long-established character of the town; there were a great many superior animals shown, and sold freely at £35 and upwards.

OMAGH FAIR.—This fair, which was held on Tuesday last, was well attended by both buyers and sellers. There was a large show of horses, many of them superior to the class usually offered for sale here. For these animals there was a fair demand, and good prices were obtained, while the commoner kinds were not so much asked for. Of black cattle there was also a large supply, but prices were low, except for beef cattle and springers, which found ready sale at good prices. There was an average supply of sheep, for which good prices were realised. The demand for pigs was good, and a large amount of business was done in them, at prices fully equal to former rates.

READY-MADE DEPARTMENT.

I make up large quantities of my very best Goods in the best style for this Department. Frock and Dress Coats of all qualities, up to extra superfine; a large selection of the best and newest styles of Vestings and Trouserings; while in Overcoats the selection comprises a variety, from the rough and stout qualities, to the most expensive and *recherche* goods which the market produces.

In Youths' Clothing I take much care to have a large and well-assorted stock, in which durability, novelty, and goodness are combined; while my Livery Stock is also large, and adapted to supply the prevailing demand.

RICHARD ALLEN,
22, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.
Newly Invented Application of
HARDENED GUM-COLOURED INDIA RUBBER,
forming a Permanent, Wholesome, fabulously Light, and Flexible Frame, as a base for their celebrated Tinted Mineral Teeth.

MESSRS. DAVIES,
SURGEON DENTISTS,
22, NORTH EARL-STREET, DUBLIN,

Are prepared to show specimens of Teeth manufactured by this *Unrivalled Patent*, and will be happy to explain the superior advantages over those made on Metals or Gutta Percha to all who may favour them with a call. (Consultation free.)

Messrs. Davies also continue to construct their Mineral Teeth upon Gold, Platina, Silver, Bone, or Gutta Percha, when preferred by patients, and they ensure, by their eminently successful and painless method, the greatest comfort, perfect mastification, and articulation. Unsightly Springs entirely avoided, rendering detection impossible. DECAYED TEETH stopped with the Pearl Cement; it is composed of properties that never discolour, and answers where every other kind of stopping has failed.

Stopping or Extracting a Tooth, 2s 6d; a single Tooth, 5s; a Set from £4. All operations in Dental Surgery skilfully performed.

22, NORTH EARL-STREET, DUBLIN,
(Nine doors from Sackville-street.)

TEETH.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

Newly-invented application of Vulcanised Gum-coloured India Rubber in the construction of Artificial Teeth, Gums, and Palates.—Mr. W. EGAR, Dentist, brother and successor to the late John Egar, continues to supply the Loss of Teeth by the aid of a new, original, and invaluable invention, consisting in the adaptation, with the most absolute perfection and success, of Vulcanised India Rubber as a substitute or base for the ordinary Gold or Bone Frame. The extraordinary advantages to be derived by the present system may be briefly noted in a few of their leading features—all sharp edges are avoided, a greatly increased freedom of suction is supplied, and a fit perfected with the most unerring accuracy; while, from the flexibility of the agent employed, the greatest support is given to the adjoining teeth when loose, or rendered tender by the absorption of the gums. The acids of the mouth exert no agency on the Vulcanised Indian Rubber, and as it is a non-conductor, fluids of any temperature may be retained in the mouth, all unpleasantness of smell or taste being at the same time wholly provided against. A single Artificial Tooth, from 5s.; a complete Set, with Gold Springs, from £5 5s; Stopping Decayed Teeth, with Enamel Cement, 5s.—Mr. W. EGAR, Dentist, 16, SUFFOLK-STREET (One Door from Grafton-street), Dublin. At Home from Nine to Six. Mr. W. Egar particularly cautions the Public against any advertisement appearing in his deceased brother's name.

TRALEE AND KILLARNEY RAILWAY COMPANY.

An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held yesterday, at one o'clock, in their board-room, at the Kingsbridge Terminus—

SIR EDWARD M'DONNELL in the chair.

The Secretary read the advertisement convening the meeting.

The Chairman then rose and said he was sorry so few of the shareholders were present, and yet, few as they were, perhaps they were a tolerably fair representation of the whole capital, which was only £30,000. He thought the offer made by the Killarney Junction Railway Company most fair and liberal; he also considered the best speech he could make on the subject was to read the resolution which he was going to propose:—

Resolved—"That this meeting approves of the sale and transfer of the Tralee and Killarney Railway, with all its rights, powers, and privileges, but subject to its mortgages, contracts, and liabilities, to the Killarney Junction Railway Company, in consideration of the payment to each shareholder of this company of the full amount paid on his shares, with 4 per cent. thereon from the payment of each call; and that the directors be, and are hereby, authorised and empowered to do all necessary acts to carry said sale and transfer into effect."

Mr. Burton said he considered the offer both fair and liberal, and fully coincided with the chairman's opinion.

General Stokes said that he was aware the proprietary fully appreciated the liberality of the offer of the Killarney Junction Company; at the same time he knew well that they would rather retain their shares than sell them even at an advantage.

Mr. Burton then seconded the resolution, which was carried accordingly.

KILLARNEY JUNCTION RAILWAY COMPANY

An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held yesterday, at half-past one o'clock, in the board-room at the King's-bridge Terminus—

GEORGE ROE, Esq., in the chair.

The Secretary read the advertisement calling the meeting.

The Chairman then said that the chief purpose of the meeting was to consider the propriety of amalgamating with the Great Southern and Western Railway Company, and for that purpose resolutions would be laid before them for their approval or rejection, the first of which was only a preliminary one, as the Killarney Junction Railway Company should become possessed of the Tralee branch, before they could proceed with the carrying out of their plans. He should mention that the Great Southern and Western Railway Company had assisted them, and it was to that company that they owed their present prosperity. The working of three separate lines would tend to inconvenience and useless expenditure, they having to retain three boards of directors, which were paid for their services, instead of one. He ever considered the amalgamation of the companies merely as a matter of time, and he as well as the other directors of the Killarney Junction Railway Company, consider that now that time has arrived. He considered it would place the Great Southern and Western Railway Company in a position to develope the resources of the country to a greater extent than any independent board could do. He was sorry to part with it, now that it was a paying line, but he knew it was for the benefit of the shareholders and the country in general. He then moved the following resolution:—

Resolved—"That this meeting approves of the purchase by this company of the Tralee and Killarney Railway Company, with all its rights, powers, and privileges, but subject to its mortgages, contracts, and liabilities, upon the following terms—that is to say, the payment to each shareholder of the Tralee and Killarney Railway Company of the full amount paid on his shares, with four per cent. interest thereon from the payment of each call, and that the directors of the company be, and are hereby empowered, to do all necessary acts to carry said purchase into effect."

Bartholomew Virliny, Esq., said that in the history of railways, a more extraordinary proposal was never made to a company. At their last half-yearly meeting, in December last, not one word was said about this proposal. When this line was first opened, it gave great promise of success. It was the shortest line in the kingdom, yet the shareholders should bear in mind that if then paid £10 per cent. per mile. What might they expect at a future day? Many of the shareholders are of opinion that the change would not be of advantage to them; and he considered it very strange that two months ago, at the time they received their dividends, no mention should have been made of the change now proposed.

Chairman—It was not then contemplated.

Bartholomew Virliny Esq.—That does not alter my case; it makes it stronger. Two months ago this change was not contemplated, and yet now you would force it on us without consideration. He hoped that the directors would not by any power they possessed—and he knew that power was great—persist in so great an act of injustice on their small property as this would be. He would conclude by moving as an amendment, that the matter be adjourned to that day twelvemonths.

Dr. Barry seconded the amendment.

The Chairman then put the amendment, which was negatived.

The original resolution was then carried by a large majority.

The Chairman next moved the following:—

Resolved—"That the directors be, and are hereby, authorised and empowered to create such additional number of shares, and borrow such sums of money as may be necessary for completing such purchase, and constructing and completing the said railway and works."

Mr. Galway seconded this resolution, which was carried by a majority. In compliance with the request of B. Virliny, Esq., the vote was taken on the resolution, which was 19 for, and 7 against the original motion. Several of the shareholders voted by proxy; the following is the result:—

For the resolution	Present,	£19,296
" "	Proxies,	81,420
		£100,716
Against the resolution	Present,	5,796
" "	Proxies,	948
		£6,744

Mr. Jenkins moved, and Mr. John M. O'Leary seconded, a vote of thanks to George Roe, Esq., the chairman of the company, for his attention and general courtesy to the shareholders.

The meeting then separated.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH NISI PRIUS—YESTERDAY.

(Before the Lord Chief Justice and a Special Jury.)

Brangan and Byrne *v.* Lord Monck.

The plaintiffs are salesmasters in Smithfield, and the action was brought to recover £320 13s. 6d., for work and labour done, in selling the defendant's stock, and also for commission on the sales. The defence was, that the plaintiffs had received from the defendant the sum of £242, which fully settled the account between the parties. The only question at issue was one of account, and whether the plaintiffs' demand had been fully discharged by the sum received from the defendant.

The case had not concluded when the court rose.

Counsel for the plaintiff—Messrs. Macdonough, Q.C.; Sidney, and Dowse. Attorney—Mr. M'Namara Cantwell. For the defendant—Messrs. O'Hagan, Q.C.; Armstrong, Q.C.; and Flood. Attorney—Mr F. Codd.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—YESTERDAY.

(Before the Chief Justice and a Common Jury.)

Lonan *v.* the Dublin and Wicklow Railway Company.

The further hearing of this case was resumed at the sitting of the court. The action was brought to recover damages for the loss of Elizabeth Lonan, who was killed at the Booterstown station in August last, in consequence, it was alleged, of the negligence of the defendants' servants.

The Jury found for the defendants on the material issues, stating, at the same time, they were of opinion the company had been guilty of negligence, and that they should make some compensation to the friends of the deceased.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER—YESTERDAY.

SITTINGS AT NISI PRIUS.

(Before the Lord Chief Baron and a Special Jury.)

Codd *v.* Thompson and Cranfield.

The further hearing of this case was resumed at the sitting of the court.

The defendant's (Dr. Cranfield's) cross-examination, which was commenced on Thursday evening, was proceeded with.

The jury were, at its conclusion, addressed by Mr. J. T Ball, Q.C., on behalf of the defendant, and Mr. James Keirnan, Q.C., for the plaintiff.

The Chief Baron will charge the jury this morning.

CONSOLIDATED CHAMBER—YESTERDAY.

Mr. Baron Hughes sat yesterday in the Court of Chancery to hear motions for the three Law Courts.

Rush and Palmer v. Ryan and Company.

In this case Mr. Sullivan, Q.C., with whom was Mr. Michael Morris, applied on behalf of the plaintiffs, who are corn merchants in the town of Galway, to make absolute a conditional order which had been obtained in the Court of Queen's Bench, for the substitution of service of the summons and plaint on Messrs. Ryan, as agents of the defendants. The action was to recover from the defendants the sum of £700, as portion of their insurance upon a cargo of wheat. It appeared the plaintiffs purchased the cargo of wheat which was on board a vessel called the "Milo," lying at Queenstown. The agreement, it appeared, was to take the cargo for the plaintiffs to Limerick, the defendants undertaking to be responsible to them for any damage which the cargo might sustain on the passage. The vessel got stranded on a shoal in the Shannon, and it was found necessary to take the cargo out of the vessel in lighters, and it was removed under the superintendence of the Messrs. Ryan, of Limerick, who were stated to be acting as agents on behalf of the defendants, who reside in London, but carry on their business in Ireland through the Messrs. Ryan. The plaintiffs alleged that the cargo was injured to the extent of £700, and that the defendants were responsible, as that they had made a contract with the plaintiffs, when they purchased the cargo, to indemnify them for any injury it should sustain. The contract which arose on the bill of sale was made in London, and, on the other side, it was contended the court had no jurisdiction to deal with the case, and that it could not be tried in Ireland. Counsel quoted several cases, for the purpose of showing that the contrary had always been held.

Mr. Serjeant Fitzgibbon, with whom was Mr. Concannon, submitted the court had no jurisdiction to deal with the case, as the contract for the insurance of the cargo had been made in London.

His Lordship was of opinion the conditional order should be made absolute.

COURT OF PROBATE—YESTERDAY.

(Before the Right Hon. Judge Keatinge and a Common Jury.)

Benjamin Meeke *v.* Daniel Meeke.

This was a suit to try the validity of a paper writing, dated 21st June, 1857, purporting to be the last will and testament of the deceased, Mrs. Anne Meeke of Corraney, parish of Killyman, Co. Tyrone. The document was contested by one of the sons of the deceased, Benjamin Meeke, on the ground that at the time of its execution, the testatrix was not of sound mind, memory, or understanding.

The following is the document:—"In the name of God, Amen—I, Anne Meeke, of Corraney, parish of Killyman, and county of Tyrone, being sick and weak of body, but of perfect mind and understanding, do make and ordain this

my last will and testament. I give and bequeath all my freehold property and chattels, and every thing that I am possessed of, to my beloved son, Daniel Steele Meeke, orchering him to pay all my just and lawful debts, and to pay whatever expenses may be incurred by my sickness and funeral. To my beloved son, Benjamin Meeke, I bequeath two shillings and sixpence,as he has been already awarded his portion or share in money. To my beloved son, James Meeke, I bequeath two shillings and sixpence, as he also has been awarded and paid his share. To my beloved daughter, Jane Meeke, otherwise Calvert, I bequeath the sum of two shillings and sixpence, requesting my beloved son, Daniel Steele, to be kind to Jane, and to befriend her in every way in his power. To my beloved daughter, Maryanne Meeke, otherwise Caruth, at present in the United States of America, I bequeath the sum of two shillings and sixpence. Amongst my just and lawful debts, I may mention that £50 sterling is still due to my beloved daughter Jane, and I request that this sum be paid to her in instalments, in whatever way will be most convenient to my beloved son, Daniel Steele Meeke, and I appoint Thomas Stinton, Esq., of Dungannon, and Daniel Steele Meeke, as my whole and sole executors to this my last will and testament." The will bore date the 21st day of June, 1857, and was witnessed by Francis Dixon, Bernard Walsh, and Edward Walsh. It appeared that at the time the document in question was executed the testatrix was suffering from an attack of paralysis, coupled with apoplexy. A pen was placed in her hand, but she was unable to write, and one of the attesting witnesses held it up while she made her mark. The nett property amounted to about £200.

Bernard Walsh, one of the attesting witnesses, was examined, and deposed that at the time of the execution of the document, the testatrix, in his opinion, was of sound mind, memory, and understanding; that she was perfectly conscious, and aware of what she was doing.

Other evidence was then gone into, as to the testamentary capacity of the deceased.

Mr. Dowse having addressed the jury on behalf of the defendant,

Mr. Dames replied for the plaintiff.

Judge Keatinge shortly addressed the jury, and said the whole point in the case for consideration was, whether the mind of the deceased was sufficiently sound when she executed the document.

The Jury, without hesitation, found it was the last will and testament of the deceased, Anne Meeke.

Counsel for the plaintiff—Dr. Ball, Q.C., and Mr. Dowse. For the defendant—Dr. J. E. Walshe, Q.C., and Mr. Dames.

Mr. Baron Hughes will sit in the Court of Chancery on Monday, the 13th instant, for the trial of common jury cases.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY AND INSOLVENCY—YESTERDAY.

In re Dumphy.

The bankrupt in this case had been before the court on a former day. It may be remembered from our report of the matter that the bankrupt was engaged extensively in the exportation of porter to Australia, and had failed to the amount of £18,000.

The assignees, through counsel (Mr. D. C. Heron), expressed their dissatisfaction at the explanations given by him of his transactions. He (bankrupt) had stated that he would be in receipt of £4,000 in last January, and this sum was not forthcoming. He likewise mentioned that a sum of £400 had been lost by a Mr. Flood, his brother-in-law, while the latter was coming from the Bank of Ireland with the money.

Judge Berwick adjourned the case to yesterday, in order that the trade assignee might make inquiries relative to these statements.

Mr. Flood, was examined and stated that he was a publican by trade, and was frequently in the habit of collecting and paying large sums of money; he never lost any sum before, except a draft; on the day he lost the £400 he took out the bundle of notes in presence of a man named Fox, a police sergeant, who said it was a very foolish thing to carry them so loosely; witness replied there was no danger; there certainly was a probability of the money dropping out of his pocket (which had a hole in it), but not while he kept it in his hand; after leaving the detective office, he went to a Mr. Martin's, and then to the Royal Bank; never heard of the money since; did not go to the parties from whom he got the notes to see whether they could remember their numbers; Dumphy told him not to do so, lest the loss should be known, and might swamp him at once; the highest of the notes was £20.

Mr. Larkin, bankrupt's attorney, said that it was not customary to take the numbers of £20 notes.

Judge Berwick said he doubted if that were so.

Mr Larkin said he could refer to several merchants present.

Judge Berwick observed, he would be sorry to think men of business so careless as not to take the numbers of such notes.

After some further discussion, his Lordship adjourned the further hearing of the case to next Thursday.

MASTER HITCHCOCK'S OFFICE—YESTERDAY.

(Before the Master and a Jury.)

James John Segrave, v. Matthew Duffy.

This was an action brought to recover damages for slander. The case came before the Master on an interlocutory order of the Court of Exchequer, for the assessment of damages. From the statement of counsel it appeared that the slander complained of by the plaintiff consisted of the use, by the defendant, of defamatory words, such as calling him (plaintiff) "a low man," "a blackguard," "a robber," and "a person who ought to be banished from the country." The plaintiff and defendant are both farmers and graziers, living at Ashbourne, and the former was accustomed to attend at Smithfield market to sell his cattle. Not long since a gentleman, named Russell, became the purchaser of some property in the neighbourhood of the plaintiff's residence, and owing to his having attended upon several notices to quit he received numerous anonymous letters, threatening him in various ways, and there were, likewise, threatening notices posted upon the chapel door of the place. The defendant imputed to the plaintiff the authority of these documents. Upon the 12th of November last, the latter was returning from Dublin to Ashbourne, driving along the Garretstown-road. Duffy, accompanied by two other men, was upon the opposite side of the car, and upon the plaintiff's addressing him in a familiar manner, he (defendant) turned suddenly round and commenced abusing him, and then and there he accused him with having written the threatening letters to Mr. Russell.

The following evidence was given by the plaintiff:—On the day in question he travelled about nine miles with the defendant: he was abused by him nearly the entire way; no ill-feeling had existed between him and the defendant; when the action was instituted, the defendant said he would make an apology, and post same upon the door of the chapel.

The man who drove the car on the occasion proved the use of the opprobrious language.

On behalf of the defendant it was urged that at the time the words were spoken, he was in a state of intoxication, and did not know what he was saying, and that it never was his intention, in sober earnest, to impute to the plaintiff the charges which he made against him.

Counsel stated that the defendant was naturally most desirous to have the case adjusted on as easy terms as could be made, in consistence with the high character of the plaintiff, Mr. Segrave; he (defendant) would make an ample and abject apology, which he would have posted upon the chapel door.

The defendant, on his examination: said he was sorry for what had taken place, that he was inebriated at the time, and could not account for what he did: it never entered his head to impute to Mr. Segrave any dishonourable or improper act: he (defendant) was related to the gentleman, Mr. Russell, in reference to whom the anonymous letters in question had been written.

Counsel having addressed the master and the jury for their respective clients, a verdict of £50 was returned as damages for the plaintiff.

Counsel for the plaintiff—Messrs. Ferguson, Q.C., and Phillips. For the defendant—Messrs. Battersby, Q.C., and Edward P. Levinge.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

HEAD OFFICE—YESTERDAY.

James Irwin was brought up in custody of Police-constable 175 A, for the illegal possession of a delf dish, stolen by him from the premises belonging to Mary Byrne, of Castle-street.—He was sentenced to two months' imprisonment and hard labour.

Julia Boyle was brought up in custody of Police-constable 158 A, charged with having illegal possession of certain articles of internal wearing apparel, the property of Teresa Byrne, which were placed by her on a clothes line to dry, in the yard of the house where she resided.—She was sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

A man named John Lacy, was charged by Police-constable 84 A, with disorderly conduct, and having assaulted him on the previous night.—His worship sentenced him to pay a fine of £1, or one month's imprisonment.

CAPEL-STREET OFFICE—YESTERDAY.

Thomas Nulty and Thomas Malone, lads about fourteen years of age, inmates of the Auxiliary Workhouse sheds, were brought up on remand, charged with having, on the night of the 8th inst., entered, through a window, the Roman Catholic chapel, and feloniously taken therefrom four brass candlesticks, and offering them for pawn at Mr. Boyle's office, Phœnix-street.—They were sent for trial to the County Sessions.

Mary Roner and Bridget Connighty were brought up in custody of Acting-inspector Fox and Police-constable Doyle, charged with having stolen some wearing apparel, the property of Mary Bishop, from her residence in Strong's-court, off Gregg's-lane, and having pawned them in different pawn offices.—Remanded.

A sailor, named George Laddle, was brought up in custody of Police-constable 70 D, and charged by Wm. Fay, a ticket taker on the Midland Great Western Railway, with having travelled from Galway to Dublin without a ticket, contrary to the bye-laws of said company. The prisoner urged that he purchased a ticket in Galway and lost it. The magistrate ordered him to pay 10s., the price of the ticket, or, in default thereof, to be imprisoned for ten days.

Joseph Geraty, aged 14 years, was charged by his master, Mr. Joseph Gibney, grocer, of Barrack-street, with having broken a parcel of tobacco, and taking therefrom two pieces. He was also charged by Charlotta Merilt, with picking her pocket while buying some articles in his master's shop about three weeks ago.—Remanded.

COLLEGE-STREET OFFICE—YESTERDAY.

Mary Bryan, a servant, was brought up in custody of Acting-inspector John Smollen, charged with having unlawful possession of, and offering for pawn in Mr. Dillon's pawn-office, 23, South King-street, on the 9th instant, a freize top-coat, value 10s., for which she could not satisfactorily account, and which is supposed to have been stolen.—She was sentenced to two months' imprisonment and hard labour.

Edward Molloy, a labourer, living at 33, Moss-street, was charged by Police-constable 190 B, with conveying three beams of timber, over twenty feet long, on a two-wheeled vehicle, across Carlisle-bridge, between 11 and 12 o'clock a.m., on the 10th instant.—Fined 5s.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Nothing this world can afford is of any value to those in whom sickness has extinguished the capacity for enjoyment. But the means for recovery are within their reach; they have only to avail themselves of Professor Holloway's matchless remedies, in order to shake off the maladies which are breaking down their strength, spirit, and constitution, and obtain a new hold of life and a new sense of its blessing. The Pills have effected extraordinary cures in cases of chronic diarrhœa, cholic, &c.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

(FROM THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE GLOBE.)

The *Independance Belge* was stopped to-day for an account it gave of what passed recently at the Tuileries between a deputation of the bench of bishops (names not given) and the Emperor. His Imperial Majesty is stated to have told them "to be under no apprehension for the sovereignty of Pio Nono, a point quite distinct from what seemed to occupy their minds. Should the Pontiff be advised by his cardinals to quit Rome, he was at liberty to take that step; on his return he would find the city and territory under municipal and secular organisation, with a code of laws in accordance with the requirements of civil society, and his kingship over a contented people henceforth would be secured." This arrangement has made no provision for the "*monsignori*," the "*curia*," the "*prelatura*," and the host of clerical hangers-on and about the court; but Napoleon III. sees no absolute necessity for that class of the priesthood not resuming their proper avocation, leaving secular magistracy and functions to laymen. Each cardinal has a parish church in the city, of which he is, by a pleasant fiction, held to be the rector. There is nothing to prevent that fiction becoming a reality.

When there was a Sovereign Archbishop Elector of Cologne, he alone reigned—all his subalterns and executive were laymen. The Prince Bishop of Liege had no clerical machinery for ruling his territory. The Archiepiscopal Ruler of Mayence did not employ priests to administer the Government. These three Church sovereignties along the Rhine, up to the French Revolution, held their own, and their subjects were loyal and contented. Had the Princes insisted on clerical subordinates monopolising all the public offices, *that* system would not have endured a twelvemonth.

The pride of caste, and the fixed idea of standing by his order through thick and thin, seems to have blinded Dupanloup to all consequences, and he appears to court a scandalous notoriety. His newest display is a terribly long-winded letter to the *Constitutionnel*, abusing his predecessor in the see of Orleans, Bishop Rousseau, preacher in ordinary to Louis XVI., and one of the suffering confessors and non-jurors of the *Constituante* in 1792, whose pastoral on the non-necessity of any temporal power was published in 1810. Bishop Rousseau is denounced in every form of invective. He is accused of getting one of his relatives made a *baron de l'empire*, as if Antonelli did not get his brother, the corn factor, made a Roman count, as Lambruschini, Gregory's Vizier, did before him. Dupanloup taunts his retired predecessor with being vain of his pastorals, as if the present wearer of that mitre did not think his own performances in that line worthy of an arm chair in the "Academie," to which they were his only credentials when he cagerly sought that distinction. Another fault he finds with Bishop Rousseau, viz., he had the audacity to pen a pastoral strongly recommending "vaccination" to the peasantry, perhaps the most truly humane and sensible topic ever broached in such a document. He talks of hauling down Rousseau's portrait from the episcopal scries in the residence allotted by the State at Orleans, and denounces two other bishops who came after him, Raillon and De Jarente, for holding similar views. In fact, he turns from Grandguillot and other writers of the Paris press to roast his own co-prelates, and, as Tom Moore has it, proceeds to

"——dish up,
Instead of fried journalists, fricaseed bishop."

The laity of France look on, and draw their own inferences from all this unseemly exhibition.

The Emperor has just granted a pension of 6,000f. to Captain Delvigne, the real discoverer of the famed "Minie" or "Enfield" rifle, the scientific principle of which is unquestionably his sole invention, as Colonel Minie makes no difficulty in admitting. Their first use was by the Chasseurs de Vincennes or d'Orleans, in 1840; but Delvigne suffers like Columbus, and the name of Americus Vespucci has supplanted that of the real originator.

THE POPE AND THE EMPEROR.

The *Independance* states that the following letter has been addressed by the Pope to the Emperor Napoleon. It will be seen that his Holiness refuses to surrender the Romagna ----

"Sire,—I received the letter which your Majesty has had the goodness to write to me, and I reply to it without evasion and with an open heart. In commencing, I do not hide from myself the difficult position of your Majesty; I see it in all its gravity. Your Majesty could leave this position by some decisive measure which perhaps excites your repugnance, and it is precisely because you find yourself in this position that you advise me again, for the peace of Europe, to cede the insurgent provinces, while assuring me that the Powers will guarantee to the Pope those which remain to him.

"A project of this nature presents insurmountable difficulties, and to become convinced of it it is sufficient to reflect upon my situation, my sacred character, and the rights of the Holy See—rights which are not those of a dynasty, but of all Catholics. The difficulties are insurmountable, because I cannot cede that which does not belong to me, and because I see but too clearly that the victory which would be given to the revolutionists of the Legations would serve as a pretext and encouragement to the native and foreign revolutionists of the other provinces to play the same game, seeing the success of the first; and when I say revolutionists, I speak of the least considerable and the most audacious part of the populations.

"The Powers you say will guarantee the rest; but in the grave and extraordinary cases which are to be foreseen, and considering the numerous aids which the inhabitants receive from without, will it be possible for the Powers to use their force in an efficacious manner? If that is not so, your Majesty will be persuaded with me that the usurpers of others' goods, and the revolutionists, are invincible when they are only met by means of reasoning.

"However that may be, I am compelled to declare openly that I cannot cede the Legations without violating the solemn oaths which bind me, without producing a disaster and a shock in the other provinces, without bringing wrong and shame upon all Catholics, without weakening the rights, not only of the Sovereigns of Italy, unjustly despoiled of their domains, but of the Sovereigns of the whole Christian world, who cannot see the destruction of certain principles with indifference.

"Your Majesty makes the repose of Europe to depend upon the cession by the Pope of the Legations which for fifty years have caused so much embarrassment to the Pontifical Government; but, as I promised in beginning this letter to speak openly, let me be permitted to return the argument. Who can count the revolutions which have occurred in France during the last sixty-six years? But at the same time, who will dare to say to the great French nation, that for the repose of Europe it is necessary to restrain the limits of the empire? The argument proves too much, accordingly permit me to reject it. And, moreover, your Majesty is not ignorant by what persons, with what funds, with what support the late attemps at Bologna, Ravenna, and other cities, have been made. Almost the entire population remained terror-stricken at the movement, which no one expected, and which they were not disposed to follow. But your Majesty observes that if I had accepted the project expressed in the letter which you sent me through M. Meneval, the insurgent provinces would be now under my authority. To tell the truth, this letter was opposed to that with which you honoured me before the commencement of the Italian campaign, and in which you gave me consoling assurances without causing me any trouble. However, the letter to which you allude proposed to me in its first part a project as inadmissible as the present; and as to the second part, I have adopted it, as the documents consigned to the hands of your Ambassador at Rome will show.

"I see also this phrase of your Majesty's, that if I had accepted this project, I should have preserved my authority over these provinces—an expression which seems to denote that at the point at which we have arrived they are lost to me for ever. Sire, I pray you, in the name of the Church, and also in your own interest, so to act that my apprehension be not justified. Certain memoirs, called secret, tell me that the Emperor Napoleon I. has left to his family warnings worthy of a Christian philosopher, who in adversity found resources and alleviation in religion alone. It is certain that we shall all shortly appear before the Supreme tribunal, to render a strict account of all our deeds, our words, and our thoughts. Endeavour, then, to appear before this great tribunal of God in such a way as to experience the effects of His pity, and not those of His justice. I speak thus to you in my character of Father, which gives me the right to tell the whole truth to my sons, however elevated their position in the world. For the rest, I thank you for your friendly expressions in my regard, and for the assurance you give me that you wish to continue to me the solicitude which you say you have had for me up to the present time. It only remains to me to pray to God to pour upon you, upon the Empress, and upon the young Imperial Prince, the abundance of His blessings. "PIUS IX.

"At the Vatican, Jan. 8, 1860."

SPAIN.

The Madrid journals of the 4th continue to occupy themselves with the Roman question. The Duke de Valencia (Narvaez) has, says the *Espana*, given 20,000 reals to the fund for the relief of the wounded of the army of Africa. The semi-official *Correspondancia* states that Marshal O'Donnell had sent a letter to Muley Abbas, who commands at Tetuan, and who is brother to the Emperor of Morocco, representing to him that, as the place could not resist, he would do well by timely submission not to expose the population to the horrors of a capture by assault. The *Epoca* expresses the opinion that on the taking of Tetuan, England would again offer her mediation for bringing about peace, and that it would probably be accepted.

NICE AND SAVOY.

The *Independance Belge*, summing up its correspondence, writes:—

"The purport is that in Paris, at the present moment, the annexation of Savoy and Nice is regarded in official circles as more than ever the corollary—the necessary and inevitable consequence of the extension of Piedmontese authority beyond the frontiers established by the Treaty of Zurich. From this has arisen the delay in the preparations making at Turin for accomplishing the legal annexation of the Central States. The ultimate resolutions of Piedmont will depend upon the course of the negociations about to be carried on by M. Constantin Nigra, an intimate friend of Count Cavour, appointed provisional Charg'e d'Affaires at the Court of Paris, in the place of M. Desambrois. It is thought that Count Arese will be the ultimate holder of the vacant post, but this nomination will not take place till the difficulties now under discussion shall have been satisfactorily adjusted.

SWISS ENLISTMENTS.—In Switzerland in July last a Federal law was passed, prohibiting, under pain of fine and imprisonment, enlistments for the armies of foreign powers. A few weeks back, however, the Federal Government received information that in spite of the law recruiting was going on in Geneva; and it accordingly directed the authorities of that canton to prosecute the parties concerned. Three days back a prosecution was instituted before the Tribunal of Correctional Police of Geneva against one Stucky, on the charge of having enlisted men for the military service of Naples, and for that of the East Indian colonies of Holland; likewise against a surgeon, named Huc, for having examined the men enlisted to see that they were fit to serve; and, lastly, against three men named Golaz, Ami, and Dumont, for having allowed themselves to be enlisted. The tribunal, after hearing the evidence, condemned Stucky to a year's imprisonment, 100f. fine, and two years' suspension from political rights, and acquitted the others.

MARKETS.

REVIEW OF THE CORN TRADE.

DUBLIN, THURSDAY EVENING.—This has been one of the worst winters on record for ploughing and other field work. The whole country between this and Cork is completely saturated with moisture, the rainfall having been unprecedentedly great, in certain localities indicating full ten inches. Yesterday frost set in, and with such an intensity that to-day the feeling was that days of ordinary freezing had been concentrated into a single night. The weather for the last week has assumed a very severe aspect in Scotland, and the ground in many parts is covered with snow to a greater depth than has been the case for years. The improvement in the trade so long predicted, and so patiently waited for, seems now at hand. The change for the better has been brought about in a natural way. The foreign importations, though liberal for the season of the year, are evidently lessening. The consumption is large, and is telling. The reports that reach us during these few days from the principal marts in England and Scotland have a decidedly healthy tone. From the greatly improved commercial position of Dublin, and owing to the scanty supplies we receive from our own farmers, we have for the last month been enabled to take from the south-east of England a very large amount of their wheat. The arrivals into this port from Ipswich with this grain are unprecedented. We cannot note a positive advance in wheat this week, but sales can be made at prices not obtainable ten days ago, and we hear of a transaction to-day of 2,000 barrels of Odessa, all Ghirka, at a price that has not transpired. Malting barley is getting into a small compass, and holders are inclined to raise their pretensions. Oats sell more freely, the distillers being keen buyers of certain qualities, and the reports that reach us of the short supplies of feeding stuffs cross-channel gave a sharp tone to this market last Tuesday, so that at a public sale of a cargo of white prepared in dispute on that day, under considerable disadvantages to the article, the price obtained was much more than had been paid for them two months ago. Indian corn is 1s. to 1s. 6d. per quarter dearer in this market.

The imports from abroad amount, in the week ending 25th January, to about 40,277 quarters of wheat and flour into the principal ports of Great Britain. The last general average of English wheat was 43s. 11d., and the highest prices got at Wisbech and Leeds for new white were 48s. and 51s. per quarter. In Edinburgh last Wednesday the average of wheat, with much to recommend it in respect of quality and weight, was 43s. 11d. per quarter, which was about 1s. per quarter below the price of beans. At Hamburg the Mecklenburgh and Upland wheats were quoted at 47s. 6d. to 48s. per quarter. At Rostock, Stettin, and other Baltic ports, the best qualities of red wheat were not to be had under 45s. to 46s. per quarter, free on board; and for new Dantzic 61 lbs., 48s. cost and freight would scarcely suffice.

The aspects of political affairs are assuming an appearance that our friends in the trade would do well to watch, whilst the position of the present Cabinet is causing uneasiness. It is apprehended that a change in the Ministry of this country would lead to a very serious complication in foreign affairs with the French Emperor. Meantime, French prices are above our mark, although by the last accounts from France trade was dull. The fine dry qualities of wheat were worth 47s. 6d. to 49s. per quarter in Paris, and inferior 59lbs. 42s. to 43s. per quarter. At Nantes, on the 4th inst., good red and white samples of wheat were quoted at 43s. 6d. and 46s. per quarter of 480lbs. free on board.

The American advices report a heavy trade, with Chicago spring read at 40s. 4d., and white Southern at 51s. per 180 lbs. At Mark-lane on Monday the arrivals of English wheat were moderate, and there was a decided improvement in the condition of both red and white qualities. The trade, however, was inactive; nevertheless, compared with the previous Monday, no quotable change took place. Barley was rather dearer. Oats, the supply of which was moderate, moved off steadily at full prices. Beans and peas were in short supply, and sold at extreme rates. At Liverpool, on Tuesday, there was a moderate consumptive demand for wheat at the full prices of last week. Oats were better, and barley and all feeding stuffs were dearer. Indian corn advanced 1brait being worth 32s., and Galatz 33s. per quarter. London and Glasgow yesterday were firm at quite the previous quotations; and to-day's markets cross-Channel come in good. We had a small supply of farmers' grain at our own market on Tuesday. Wheat and barley sold slowly at about the currencies of Friday. There was a better demand for oats, particularly black, which in some instances were 3d to 6d per barrel dearer. Indian corn was more inquired for, and some sales were made at an advance of 1s. per quarter.

A Hamburg circular of 4th February states:—Since our last report of the 28th ult. we have had a quiet but firm market for wheat, rye, and barley, and the latter article meets more attention, at rather higher rates. Oats and beans are neglected. The weather looks quite wintry, and it is probable that our navigation for sailing vessels will be interrupted a second time this winter. For wheat on the spot last week's prices have been granted; 62lbs. red Lower Elbe has fetched 46s. 6d. to 47s. 6d.; 62 to 63lbs. Holstein, 47s. 6d. to 48s.; and 60 to 62lbs. Mecklenburgh and Upland, 47s. to 48s. per 504lbs. free on board. From outports a cargo of 61½lbs. Danish Islands wheat has been sold at 46s. 6d. per imp. qr., cost and freight, and is still offering at this rate; 63lbs. east coast of Holstein and Sleswick, 48s. to 48s. 6d. per imp. qr., cost and freight.—*Agricultural Review.*

LONDON CATTLE MARKET, THURSDAY.—Notwithstanding that the supply of beasts in to-day's market was rather limited, all breeds met a slow sale at Monday's currency. We have to report a very inactive demand for sheep—the show of which was very moderate—at late quotations. The best old Downs sold at 5s 6d per 8lbs. Calves came slowly to hand; nevertheless, the veal trade was in a sluggish state, on former terms. Pigs were very dull, and there was scarcely any demand for milch cows.

Per 8lbs. to sink the offal.—Coarse and inferior beasts 3s 4d to 3s 6d, second quality do. 3s 8d to 4s 2d, prime large oxen 4s 4d to 4s 8d, prime Scots, &c., 4s 8d to 4s 10d, coarse and inferior sheep 3s 8d to 4s 2d, second quality do. 4s 4d to 4s 8d, prime coarse woolled sheep 4s 10d to 5s 2d, prime Southdown do. 5s 4d to 5s 6d, large coarse calves 4s 10d to 5s 4d, prime small do. 5s 6d to 5s 8d, large hogs 3s 6d to 3s 10d; neat small porkers 4s 2d to 4s 10d; suckling calves 19s to 22s, and quarter-old store pigs 23s to 29s each.

HEAD OF STOCK ON SALE.

Total supply—Beasts, 922; cows, 130; sheep, 2,950, calves, 120; pigs, 212. Foreign—Beasts, 120; sheep, 500; calves, 70.

GENERAL AVERAGES OF GRAIN.—General Averages of Grain made up to Saturday last:—

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
Last week	43s 8d.	34s 10d.	21s 0d.	31s 0d.	38s 1d.	35s 3d
Six weeks	44s 10d.	34s 7d.	21s 4d.	32s 10d.	38s 8d.	36s 9d
Duties	1s 0d.	1s 0d.	1s 0d.	1s 0d.	1s 0d.	1s 0d
Qrs. sold	118,867	85,496	15,649	96	5,572	1,979

REGENT'S PARK HAYMARKET.—Fine upland meadow and rye-grass hay 82s to 84s, inferior ditto 55s to 60s, superior clover 95s to 100s, inferior ditto 70s to 75s, straw 25s to 30s per load of 36 trusses.

NEWPORT MEAT MARKET.—Prices per 8lbs by the carcase:—Beef 3s 8d to 4s 4d, mutton 3s 8d to 4s 6d, veal 4s 4d to 4s 8d, pork 4s to 5s.

SMITHFIELD HAYMARKET.—Fine upland meadow and rye-grass hay 82s to 84s, inferior ditto 52s to 57s, superior clover 95s to 100s, inferior ditto 70s to 75s, straw 25s to 30s per load of 36 trusses.

NEW HUNGERFORD MARKET.—Fish Market: Turbots 3s to 20s, brills 2s to 8s, codfish 6s to 8s, haddocks 1s to 1s 6d whitings 4d to 9d, mackarel 6 to 10d, and lobsters 1s to 2s 6d each, soles 1s to 2s 6d per pair, smelts 1s to 2s 6d per dozen, eels 10d to 1s, and salmon 3s to 3s 6d per pound. Supply middling, trade dull. Poultry, Game, and Meat Markets: Prices here are the same as our last quotations. Supply good, trade moderate. Haymarket: Fine upland meadow and rye grass hay 82s to 84s, inferior do. 52s to 57s, superior clover 95s to 100s, inferior do. 70 to 75s, straw 25s to 30s per load of 36 trusses.

PRICE OF BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d to 7½d, of household do. 6d to 6½d, some bakers are selling from 5d to 5½d per 4lb. loaf, weighed on delivery.

COAL MARKET, FEB. 8.

(Prices of coals per ton at the close of the market.)

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Bates' West Hartley	14	3	Riddell	19	3
Broomieholm Steam	14	0	Belmont	19	0
Buddle's West Hartley	14	6	Braddyll's Hetton	20	3
Burnhope Gas	13	6	Hetton	21	0
Byas's Bebside W. Hartley,	15	0	Kepier Grange	20	3
Davison's West Hartley	15	0	Lambton	20	9
Howard's West Hartley	15	0	South Hetton	20	9
Tanfield Moor	13	9	Stewart's	20	9
Tanfield Moor Butes	13	9	Cassop	20	0
Walker's Primrose	14	0	Hartlepool	20	9
West Hartley	15	0	Heugh Hall	19	9
West Wylam	15	0	Hunwick	16	0
Wylam	16	0	Kelloe	20	0
Eden	19	9	Shincliffe	19	6
Eden Main	19	9	South Hartlepool	19	9
Wall's-end			Thornley	18	0
Acorn Close	19	9	Trimdon Hartlepool	20	0
Gosforth	19	3	Whitworth	16	0
Harton	19	6	Black Prince	14	0
Northumberland	15	6	South Durham	19	3
			Powell's Duffryn Steam	22	6

Ships at market, 143; sold, 115; unsold, 28.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, WEDNESDAY.—The transactions in cotton today amount to 8,000 bales, of which 1,000 are on speculation and for export, with a firm market.

No sales are reported in Colonial produce.

WOOL AND WOOLLEN MARKETS.

(From the *Leeds Mercury* of Thursday, Feb. 9.)

WOOLLEN TRADE OF LEEDS, TUESDAY.—The market has been well attended this morning, and although considerably less animation prevailed than on Saturday, still a fair business has been transacted. Cotton warps and summer fabrics continue good sale. Ordinary cloths have been in rather better demand.

HUDDERSFIELD, TUESDAY.—Business was a little quieter, although a steady and continuous trade is going on. Stocks are nearly run out, and prices are firmer than before.

DUBLIN MARKETS—FRIDAY, FEB. 10.

(From Rogerson and Co.'s Circular.)—We had a very full market here to-day, caused, no doubt, by the scarcity of keep over the country generally. Cattle, a large portion of which were of secondary quality, were lower, and middling classes very hard to quit. Good sheep maintained former rates; middling and inferior not so easy to sell. Prime heifer and bullock beef, 58s to 60s per cwt., sinking offal; second rate and coarse beasts 42s to 54s per cwt., do. The best wether mutton 7¾d per lb., in sink; inferior and ewes 6¾d per lb., do.; veal 8¼d per lb.

CAVANAGH and BULL, Salesmasters, Smithfield.

THE WOOL MARKET—THURSDAY.

No transactions to notice during the past week. Prices were nominally the same as last quotations, 24s 6d to 25s for fleece, and 19s to 21s 6d per stone for skin.

GANLY, SONS, & PARKER.

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE—FRIDAY.

At our Corn Exchange to-day the supply was moderate. There was a fair sale for wheat at fully last day's prices, and for malting barley, which may be quoted at 3d. to 6d. dearer. Oats was also higher. There was an improved demand for Indian corn, and our quotations were obtained for best qualities.

White Wheat.	28s 0d to 30s 0d	Oats black	00s 0d to 00s 0d
Red do.,	27s 0d to 28s 0d	Oatmeal.	13s 0d to 15s 6d
Bere,	00s 0d to 00s 0d	Rapeseed,	00s 0d to 0d 0d
Barley,	15s 0d to 20s 0d	Bakers' flour,	13s 8d to 19s 0d
Beans,	00s 0d to 00s 0d	Indian corn per	
Oats,	11s 6d to 14s 3d	480lbs	32s 6d to 35s 0d

RETURN OF CORN AND OATMEAL SOLD AND DELIVERED AT DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEB 10.

		From	to	Average.
		s. D.	s. D.	s. D.
1290 Wheat. per barrel	20 stone...	26 0	30 0	28 6
2615 Oats	do. 14 stone...	12 6	14 6	13 9
— Bere	do. 16 stone...	00 0	00 0	00 0
965 Barley	do. 16 stone...	16 0	21 0	18 2
— Rape	do. 16 stone...	00 0	00 0	00 0
1088 Oatmeal	cwt. 8 stone...	13 9	15 0	14 9

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN FOR THE WEEK—FEB. 4.

Imperial Average.

	s.	d.		s.	d.		s.	d.
Wheat ...	43	8	Oats	21	0	Beans ...	38	1
Barley ...	34	10	Rye	31	0	Peas ...	35	4

Aggregate Average for the Six Weeks.

	s.	d.		s.	d.		s.	d.
Wheat ...	43	11	Oats	21	4	Beans ...	38	8
Barley ...	34	7	Rye	32	10	Peas ...	36	9

Duty one shilling.

Irish Railway Returns.

Made up to the respective dates as under.

Name of Railway.	1859. £	s.	d.	1858. £	s.	d.
Ballymena & Portrush, Feb. 4	239	8	7 ...	243	11	3
Belfast & County Down, Feb. 5	494	5	3 ...	371	2	9
Belfast & Ballymena, Feb. 4	1135	8	7 ...	936	13	5
Cork & Bandon, Feb. 4	308	18	10 ...	307	6	9
Cork, Blackrock, & Passage, Feb. 4	195	5	7 ...	216	1	11
Dublin & Belfast Junc. Feb. 5	1229	6	0 ...	1198	0	0
Dublin & Wicklow, Feb. 4	1741	1	0 ...	1571	14	0
Dublin & Drogheda, Feb. 5	1498	3	0 ...	1457	17	0
Dundalk & Enniskillen, Feb. 5	638	17	0 ...	572	9	0
Gt. Southern & Western, Feb. 4	6207	12	0 ...	5367	15	0
Irish South Eastern, Feb. 4	297	17	0 ...	309	8	0
Killarney Junction, Feb. 4	294	12	0 ...	308	2	0
Limerick & Ennis, Feb. 4	161	18	5 ...	84	11	4
Limerick & Foynes, Feb. 4	161	11	6 ...	116	19	3
Londonderry & Enniskillen, Feb. 4	727	19	0 ...	657	18	0
Midland Great Western, Feb. 5	3505	14	0 ...	3504	14	0
Ulster, Feb. 5 ...	1617	19	11 ...	1613	17	11
Waterford and Limerick, Feb. 4	1196	19	5 ...	1218	14	10
Waterford and Kilkenny, Feb. 4	866	15	4 ...	353	17	8

ENGLISH AND SCOTCH RETURNS.

	1859.	1858.
Bristol and Exeter	5619	5411
Birkenhead	2274	2461
Great Western	27954	26931
Great Northern	24476	23339
Lancashire and Yorkshire	33180	30106
London and North Western	73755	67859
London and Brighton	12577	11982
London and South Western	14066	13573
Midland	36721	33517
North Eastern	33420	31750
Oxford, Worcester, &c	4561	4089
Shrewsbury and Birmingham	1779	1557
Shrewsbury and Chester	2911	2365
South Eastern	17556	16179
West Hartlepool	3727	3234
Dundee and Arbroath	509	450
Edinburgh and Glasgow	5641	5362
Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee	2838	2615
Glasgow and South Western	6186	5950
Great Northern of Scotland	1525	1213

YESTERDAY'S DESPATCHES.

THE FOLLOWING APPEARED IN OUR SECOND AND THIRD EDITIONS OF YESTERDAY:—

FRANCE.

The *Constitutionnel*, in an article signed by M. Grandguillot, declares that the signs announced from all parts of France, declaring the deplorable effect which has been produced by the letter of the Bishop of Orleans, which the *Siecle* insists should be brought before the tribunals, impose on us the duty of not aggravating the existing excitement by such a polemic; therefore, M. Grandguillot says

my last will and testament. I give and bequeath all my freehold property and chattels, and every thing that I am possessed of, to my beloved son, Daniel Steele Meeke, ordering him to pay all my just and lawful debts, and to pay whatever expenses may be incurred by my sickness and funeral. To my beloved son, Benjamin Meeke, I bequeath two shillings and sixpence, as he has been already awarded his portion or share in money. To my beloved son, James Meeke, I bequeath two shillings and sixpence, as he also has been awarded and paid his share. To my beloved daughter, Jane Meeke, otherwise Calvert, I bequeath the sum of two shillings and sixpence, requesting my beloved son, Daniel Steele, to be kind to Jane, and to befriend her in every way in his power. To my beloved daughter, Maryanne Meeke, otherwise Caruth, at present in the United States of America, I bequeath the sum of two shillings and sixpence. Amongst my just and lawful debts, I may mention that £50 sterling is still due to my beloved daughter Jane, and I request that this sum be paid to her in instalments, in whatever way will be most convenient to my beloved son, Daniel Steele Meeke, and I appoint Thomas Stinton, Esq., of Dungannon, and Daniel Steele Meeke, as my whole and sole executors to this my last will and testament." The will bore date the 21st day of June, 1857, and was witnessed by Francis Dixon, Bernard Walsh, and Edward Walsh. It appeared that at the time the document in question was executed the testatrix was suffering from an attack of paralysis, coupled with apoplexy. A pen was placed in her hand, but she was unable to write, and one of the attesting witnesses held it up while she made her mark. The nett property amounted to about £200.

Bernard Walsh, one of the attesting witnesses, was examined, and deposed that at the time of the execution of the document, the testatrix, in his opinion, was of sound mind, memory, and understanding; that she was perfectly conscious, and aware of what she was doing.

Other evidence was then gone into, as to the testamentary capacity of the deceased.

Mr. Dowse having addressed the jury on behalf of the defendant,

Mr. Dames replied for the plaintiff.

Judge Keatinge shortly addressed the jury, and said the whole point in the case for consideration was, whether the mind of the deceased was sufficiently sound when she executed the document.

The Jury, without hesitation, found it was the last will and testament of the deceased, Anne Meeke.

Counsel for the plaintiff—Dr. Ball, Q.C., and Mr. Dowse. For the defendant—Dr. J. E. Walshe, Q.C., and Mr. Dames.

Mr. Baron Hughes will sit in the Court of Chancery on Monday, the 13th instant, for the trial of common jury cases.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY AND INSOLVENCY—YESTERDAY.

In re Dumphy.

The bankrupt in this case had been before the court on a former day. It may be remembered from our report of the matter that the bankrupt was engaged extensively in the exportation of porter to Australia, and had failed to the amount of £18,000.

The assignees, through counsel (Mr. D. C. Heron), expressed their dissatisfaction at the explanations given by him of his transactions. He (bankrupt) had stated that he would be in receipt of £4,000 in last January, and this sum was not forthcoming. He likewise mentioned that a sum of £100 had been lost by a Mr. Flood, his brother-in-law, while the latter was coming from the Bank of Ireland with the money.

Judge Berwick adjourned the case to yesterday, in order that the trade assignee might make inquiries relative to these statements.

Mr. Flood, was examined and stated that he was a publican by trade, and was frequently in the habit of collecting and paying large sums of money; he never lost any sum before, except a draft; on the day he lost the £400 he took out the bundle of notes in presence of a man named Fox, a police sergeant, who said it was a very foolish thing to carry them so loosely; witness replied there was no danger; there certainly was a probability of the money dropping out of his pocket (which had a hole in it), but not while he kept it in his hand; after leaving the detective office, he went to a Mr. Martin's, and then to the Royal Bank; never heard of the money since; did not go to the parties from whom he got the notes to see whether they could remember their numbers; Dumphy told him not to do so, lest the loss should be known, and might swamp him at once; the highest of the notes was £20.

[Mr. Larkin, bankrupt's attorney, said that it was not customary to take the numbers of £20 notes.

Judge Berwick said he doubted if that were so.

Mr Larkin said he could refer to several merchants present.]

Judge Berwick observed, he would be sorry to think men of business so careless as not to take the numbers of such notes.

After some further discussion, his Lordship adjourned the further hearing of the case to next Thursday.

MASTER HITCHCOCK'S OFFICE—YESTERDAY.

(Before the Master and a Jury.)

James John Segrave, *v.* Matthew Duffy.

This was an action brought to recover damages for slander. The case came before the Master on an interlocutory order of the Court of Exchequer, for the assessment of damages. From the statement of counsel it appeared that the slander complained of by the plaintiff consisted of the use, by the defendant, of defamatory words, such as calling him (plaintiff) "a low man," "a blackguard," "a robber," and "a person who ought to be banished from the country." The plaintiff and defendant are both farmers and graziers, living at Ashbourne, and the former was accustomed to attend at Smithfield market to sell his cattle. Not long since a gentleman, named Russell, became the purchaser of some property in the neighbourhood of the plaintiff's residence, and owing to his having attended upon several notices to quit he received numerous anonymous letters, threatening him in various ways, and there were, likewise, threatening notices posted upon the chapel door of the place. The defendant imputed to the plaintiff the authority of these documents. Upon the 12th of November last, the latter was returning from Dublin to Ashbourne, driving along the Garretstown-road. Duffy, accompanied by two other men, was upon the opposite side of the car, and upon the plaintiff's addressing him in a familiar manner, he (defendant) turned suddenly round and commenced abusing him, and then and there he accused him with having written the threatening letters to Mr. Russell.

The following evidence was given by the plaintiff:—On the day in question he travelled about nine miles with the defendant; he was abused by him nearly the entire way; no ill-feeling had existed between him and the defendant; when the action was instituted, the defendant said he would make an apology, and post same upon the door of the chapel.

The man who drove the car on the occasion proved the use of the opprobrious language.

On behalf of the defendant it was urged that at the time the words were spoken, he was in a state of intoxication, and did not know what he was saying, and that it never was his intention, in sober earnest, to impute to the plaintiff the charges which he made against him.

Counsel stated that the defendant was naturally most desirous to have the case adjusted on as easy terms as could be made, in consistence with the high character of the plaintiff, Mr. Segrave; he (defendant) would make an ample and abject apology, which he would have posted upon the chapel door.

The defendant, on his examination; said he was sorry for what had taken place, that he was inebriated at the time, and could not account for what he did: it never entered his head to impute to Mr. Segrave any dishonourable or improper act.; he (defendant) was related to the gentleman, Mr. Russell, in reference to whom the anonymous letters in question had been written.

Counsel having addressed the master and the jury for their respective clients, a verdict of £50 was returned as damages for the plaintiff.

Counsel for the plaintiff—Messrs. Ferguson, Q.C., and Phillips. For the defendant—Messrs. Battersby, Q.C., and Edward P. Levinge.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

HEAD OFFICE—YESTERDAY.

James Irwin was brought up in custody of Police-constable 175 A, for the illegal possession of a delf dish, stolen by him from the premises belonging to Mary Byrne, of Castle-street.—He was sentenced to two months' imprisonment and hard labour.

Julia Doyle was brought up in custody of Police-constable 158 A, charged with having illegal possession of certain articles of internal wearing apparel, the property of Teresa Byrne, which were placed by her on a clothes line to dry, in the yard of the house where she resided.—She was sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

A man, named John Lacy, was charged by Police-constable 84 A, with disorderly conduct, and having assaulted him on the previous night.—His worship sentenced him to pay a fine of £1, or one month's imprisonment.

CAPEL-STREET OFFICE—YESTERDAY.

Thomas Nulty and Thomas Malone, lads about fourteen years of age, inmates of the Auxiliary Workhouse sheds, were brought up on remand, charged with having, on the night of the 8th inst., entered, through a window, the Roman Catholic chapel, and feloniously taken therefrom four brass candlesticks, and offering them for pawn at Mr. Boyle's office, Phœnix-street.—They were sent for trial to the County Sessions.

Mary Roner and Bridget Connighty were brought up in custody of Acting-inspector Fox and Police-constable Doyle, charged with having stolen some wearing apparel, the property of Mary Bishop, from her residence in Strong's-court, off Gregg's-lane, and having pawned them in different pawn offices.—Remanded.

A sailor, named George Laddle, was brought up in custody of Police-constable 70 D, and charged by Wm. Fay, a ticket taker on the Midland Great Western Railway, with having travelled from Galway to Dublin without a ticket, contrary to the bye-laws of said company. The prisoner urged that he purchased a ticket in Galway and lost it. The magistrate ordered him to pay 10s., the price of the ticket, or, in default thereof, to be imprisoned for ten days.

Joseph Geraty, aged 14 years, was charged by his master, Mr. Joseph Gibney, grocer, of Barrack-street, with having broken a parcel of tobacco, and taking therefrom two pieces. He was also charged by Charlotta Merilt, with picking her pocket while buying some articles in his master's shop about three weeks ago.—Remanded.

COLLEGE-STREET OFFICE—YESTERDAY.

Mary Bryan, a servant, was brought up in custody of Acting-inspector John Smollen, charged with having unlawful possession of, and offering for pawn in Mr. Dillon's pawn-office, 2, South King-street, on the 9th instant, a freize top-coat, value 10s., for which she could not satisfactorily account, and which is supposed to have been stolen.—She was sentenced to two months' imprisonment and hard labour.

Edward Molloy, a labourer, living at 33, Moss-street, was charged by Police-constable 190 B, with conveying three beams of timber, over twenty feet long, on a two-wheeled vehicle, across Carlisle-bridge, between 11 and 12 o'clock a.m., on the 10th instant.—Fined 5s.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Nothing this world can afford is of any value to those in whom sickness has extinguished the capacity for enjoyment. But the means for recovery are within their reach; they have only to avail themselves of Professor Holloway's matchless remedies, in order to shake off the maladies which are breaking down their strength, spirit, and constitution, and obtain a new hold of life and a new sense of its blessing. The Pills have effected extraordinary cures in cases of chronic diarrhœa, cholic, &c.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

(FROM THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE GLOBE.)

The *Independance Belge* was stopped to-day for an account it gave of what passed recently at the Tuileries between a deputation of the bench of bishops (names not given) and the Emperor. His Imperial Majesty is stated to have told them "to be under no apprehension for the sovereignty of Pio Nono, a point quite distinct from what seemed to occupy their minds. Should the Pontiff be advised by his cardinals to quit Rome, he was at liberty to take that step; on his return he would find the city and territory under municipal and secular organisation, with a code of laws in accordance with the requirements of civil society, and his kingship over a contented people henceforth would be secured." This arrangement has made no provision for the "*monsignori*," the "*curia*," the "*prelatura*," and the host of clerical hangers-on and about the court; but Napoleon III. sees no absolute necessity for that class of the priesthood not resuming their proper avocation, leaving secular magistracy and functions to laymen. Each cardinal has a parish church in the city, of which he is, by a pleasant fiction, held to be the rector. There is nothing to prevent that fiction becoming a reality.

When there was a Sovereign Archbishop Elector of Cologne, he alone reigned—all his subalterns and executive were laymen. The Prince Bishop of Liege had no clerical machinery for ruling his territory. The Archiepiscopal Ruler of Mayence did not employ priests to administer the Government. These three Church sovereignties along the Rhine, up to the French Revolution, held their own, and their subjects were loyal and contented. Had the Princes insisted on clerical subordinates monopolising all the public offices, *that* system would not have endured a twelvemonth.

The pride of caste, and the fixed idea of standing by his order through thick and thin, seems to have blinded Dupanloup to all consequences, and he appears to court a scandalous notoriety. His newest display is a terribly long-winded letter to the *Constitutionnel*, abusing his predecessor in the see of Orleans, Bishop Rousseau, preacher in ordinary to Louis XVI., and one of the suffering confessors and non-jurors of the *Constituante* in 1792, whose pastoral on the non-necessity of any temporal power was published in 1810. Bishop Rousseau is denounced in every form of invective. He is accused of getting one of his relatives made a *baron de l'empire*, as if Antonelli did not get his brother, the corn factor, made a Roman count, as Lambruschini, Gregory's Vizier, did before him. Dupanloup taunts his mitred predecessor with being vain of his pastorals, as if the present wearer of that mitre did not think his own performances in that line worthy of an arm chair in the "Academie," to which they were his only credentials when he eagerly sought that distinction. Another fault he finds with Bishop Rousseau, viz., he had the audacity to pen a pastoral strongly recommending "vaccination" to the peasantry, perhaps the most truly humane and sensible topic ever broached in such a document. He talks of hauling down Rousseau's portrait from the episcopal scries in the residence allotted by the State at Orleans, and denounces two other bishops who came after him, Raillon and De Jarente, for holding similar views. In fact, he turns from Grandignillot and other writers of the Paris press to roast his own co-prelates, and, as Tom Moore has it, proceeds to

"——dish up,
Instead of fried journalists, fricased bishop."

The laity of France look on, and draw their own inferences from all this unseemly exhibition.

The Emperor has just granted a pension of 6,000f. to Captain Delvigne, the real discoverer of the famed "Minie" or "Enfield" rifle, the scientific principle of which is unquestionably his sole invention, as Colonel Minie makes no difficulty in admitting. Their first use was by the Chasseurs de Vincennes or d'Orleans, in 1840; but Delvigne suffers like Columbus, and the name of Americus Vespucci has supplanted that of the real originator.

THE POPE AND THE EMPEROR.

The *Independance* states that the following letter has been addressed by the Pope to the Emperor Napoleon. It will be seen that his Holiness refuses to surrender the Romagna:—

"Sire,—I received the letter which your Majesty has had the goodness to write to me, and I reply to it without evasion and with an open heart. In commencing, I do not hide from myself the difficult position of your Majesty; I see it in all its gravity. Your Majesty could leave this position by some decisive measure which perhaps excites your repugnance, and it is precisely because you find yourself in this position that you advise me again, for the peace of Europe, to cede the insurgent provinces, while assuring me that the Powers will guarantee to the Pope those which remain to him.

"A project of this nature presents insurmountable difficulties, and to become convinced of it it is sufficient to reflect upon my situation, my sacred character, and the rights of the Holy See—rights which are not those of a dynasty, but of all Catholics. The difficulties are insurmountable, because I cannot cede that which does not belong to me, and because I see but too clearly that the victory which would be given to the revolutionists of the Legations would serve as a pretext and encouragement to the native and foreign revolutionists of the other provinces to play the same game, seeing the success of the first; and when I say revolutionists, I speak of the least considerable and the most audacious part of the populations.

"The Powers you say will guarantee the rest; but in the grave and extraordinary cases which are to be foreseen, and considering the numerous aids which the inhabitants receive from without, will it be possible for the Powers to use their force in an efficacious manner? If that is not so, your Majesty will be persuaded with me that the usurpers of others' goods, and the revolutionists, are invincible when they are only met by means of reasoning.

"However that may be, I am compelled to declare openly that I cannot cede the Legations without violating the solemn oaths which bind me, without producing a disaster and a shock in the other provinces, without bringing wrong and shame upon all Catholics, without weakening the rights, not only of the Sovereigns of Italy, unjustly despoiled of their domains, but of the Sovereigns of the whole Christian world, who cannot see the destruction of certain principles with indifference.

"Your Majesty makes the repose of Europe to depend upon the cession by the Pope of the Legations which for fifty years have caused so much embarrassment to the Pontifical Government; but, as I promised in beginning this letter to speak openly, let me be permitted to return the argument. Who can count the revolutions which have occurred in France during the last sixty-six years? But at the same time, who will dare to say to the great French nation, that for the repose of Europe it is necessary to restrain the limits of the empire? The argument proves too much, accordingly permit me to reject it. And, moreover, your Majesty is not ignorant how what persons, with what funds, with what support the late attempts at Bologna, Ravenna, and other cities, have been made. Almost the entire population remained terror-stricken at the movement, which no one expected, and which they were not disposed to follow. But your Majesty observes that if I had accepted the project expressed in the letter which you sent me through M. Meneval, the insurgent provinces would be now under my authority. To tell the truth, this letter was opposed to that with which you honoured me before the commencement of the Italian campaign, and in which you gave me consoling assurances without causing me any trouble. However, the letter to which you allude proposed to me in its first part a project as inadmissible as the present; and as to the second part, I have adopted it, as the documents consigned to the hands of your Ambassador at Rome will show.

"I see also this phrase of your Majesty's, that if I had accepted this project, I should have preserved my authority over these provinces—an expression which seems to denote that at the point at which we have arrived they are lost to me for ever. Sire, I pray you, in the name of the Church, and also in your own interest, so to act that my apprehension be not justified. Certain memoirs, called secret, tell me that the Emperor Napoleon I. has left to his family warnings worthy of a Christian philosopher, who in adversity found resources and alleviation in religion alone. It is certain that we shall all shortly appear before the Supreme tribunal, to render a strict account of all our deeds, our words, and our thoughts. Endeavour, then, to appear before this great tribunal of God in such a way as to experience the effects of His pity, and not those of His justice. I speak thus to you in my character of Father, which gives me the right to tell the whole truth to my sons, however elevated their position in the world. For the rest, I thank you for your friendly expressions in my regard, and for the assurance you give me that you wish to continue to me the solicitude which you say you have had for me up to the present time. It only remains to me to pray to God to pour upon you, upon the Empress, and upon the young Imperial Prince, the abundance of His blessings. "PIUS IX.

"At the Vatican, Jan. 8, 1860."

SPAIN.

The Madrid journals of the 4th continue to occupy themselves with the Roman question. The Duke de Valencia (Narvaez) has, says the *Espana*, given 20,000 reals to the fund for the relief of the wounded of the army of Africa. The semi-official *Correspondancia* states that Marshal O'Donnell had sent a letter to Muley Abbas, who commands at Tetuan, and who is brother to the Emperor of Morocco, representing to him that, as the place could not resist, he would do well by timely submission not to expose the population to the horrors of a capture by assault. The *Epoca* expresses the opinion that on the taking of Tetuan, England would again offer her mediation for bringing about peace, and that it would probably be accepted.

NICE AND SAVOY.

The *Independance Belge*, summing up its correspondence, writes:—

"The purport is that in Paris, at the present moment, the annexation of Savoy and Nice is regarded in official circles as more than ever the corollary—the necessary and inevitable consequence of the extension of Piedmontese authority beyond the frontiers established by the Treaty of Zurich. From this has arisen the delay in the preparations making at Turin for accomplishing the legal annexation of the Central States. The ultimate resolutions of Piedmont will depend upon the course of the negociations about to be carried on by M. Constantin Nigra, an intimate friend of Count Cavour, appointed provisional Charg'e d'Affaires at the Court of Paris, in the place of M. Desambrois. It is thought that Count Arese will be the ultimate holder of the vacant post, but this nomination will not take place till the difficulties now under discussion shall have been satisfactorily adjusted.

SWISS ENLISTMENTS.—In Switzerland in July last a Federal law was passed, prohibiting, under pain of fine and imprisonment, enlistments for the armies of foreign powers. A few weeks back, however, the Federal Government received information that in spite of the law recruiting was going on in Geneva; and it accordingly directed the authorities of that canton to prosecute the parties concerned. Three days back a prosecution was instituted before the Tribunal of Correctional Police of Geneva against one Stucky, on the charge of having enlisted men for the military service of Naples, and for that of the East Indian colonies of Holland; likewise against a surgeon, named Huc, for having examined the men enlisted to see that they were fit to serve; and, lastly, against three men named Golaz, Ami, and Dumont, for having allowed themselves to be enlisted. The tribunal, after hearing the evidence, condemned Stucky to a year's imprisonment, 100f. fine, and two years' suspension from political rights, and acquitted the others.

MARKETS.

REVIEW OF THE CORN TRADE.

DUBLIN, THURSDAY EVENING.—This has been one of the worst winters on record for ploughing and other field work. The whole country between this and Cork is completely saturated with moisture, the rainfall having been unprecedentedly great, in certain localities indicating full ten inches. Yesterday frost set in, and with such an intensity that to-day the feeling was that days of ordinary freezing had been concentrated into a single night. The weather for the last week has assumed a very severe aspect in Scotland, and the ground in many parts is covered with snow to a greater depth than has been the case for years. The improvement in the trade so long predicted, and so patiently waited for, seems now at hand. The change for the better has been brought about in a natural way. The foreign importations, though liberal for the season of the year, are evidently lessening. The consumption is large, and is telling. The reports that reach us during these few days from the principal marts in England and Scotland have a decidedly healthy tone. From the greatly improved commercial position of Dublin, and owing to the scanty supplies we receive from our own farmers, we have for the last month been enabled to take from the south-east of England a very large amount of their wheat. The arrivals into this port from Ipswich with this grain are unprecedented. We cannot note a positive advance in wheat this week, but sales can be made at prices not obtainable ten days ago, and we hear of a transaction to-day of 2,000 qrs. Odessa, all Ghirka, at a price that has not transpired. Malting barley is getting into a small compass, and holders are inclined to raise their pretensions. Oats sell more freely, the distillers being keen buyers of certain qualities, and the reports that reach us of the short supplies of feeding stuffs cross-channel gave a sharp tone to this market last Tuesday, so that at a public sale of a cargo of white prepared in dispute on that day, under considerable disadvantages to the article, the price obtained was much more than had been paid for them two months ago. Indian corn is 1s. to 1s. 6d. per quarter dearer in this market.

The imports from abroad amount, in the week ending 25th January, to about 49,277 quarters of wheat and flour into the principal ports of Great Britain. The last general average of English wheat was 48s. 11d., and the highest prices got at Wisbech and Leeds for new white were 48s. and 51s. per quarter. In Edinburgh last Wednesday the average of wheat, with much to recommend it in respect of quality and weight, was only 43s. 11d. per quarter, which was about 1s. per quarter below the price of beans. At Hamburg the Mecklenburgh and Upland wheats were quoted at 47s. 6d. to 48s. per quarter. At Rostock, Stettin, and other Baltic ports, the best qualities of red wheat were not to be had under 45s. to 46s. per quarter, free on board; and for new Dantzic 61 lbs., 48s. cost and freight would scarcely suffice.

The aspects of political affairs are assuming an appearance that our friends in the trade would do well to watch, whilst the position of the present Cabinet is causing uneasiness. It is apprehended that a change in the Ministry of this country would lead to a very serious complication in foreign affairs with the French Emperor. Meantime, French prices are above our mark, although by the last accounts from France trade was dull. The fine dry qualities of wheat were worth 47s. 6d. to 49s. per quarter in Paris, and inferior 509lbs. 42s. to 43s. per quarter. At Nantes, on the 4th inst., good red and white samples of wheat were quoted at 43s. 6d. and 46s. per quarter of 480lbs. free on board.

The American advices report a heavy trade, with Chicago spring read at 40s. 4d., and white Southern at 51s. per 480 lbs.

At Mark-lane on Monday the arrivals of English wheat were moderate, and there was a decided improvement in the condition of both red and white qualities. The trade, however, was inactive; nevertheless, compared with the previous Monday, no quotable change took place. Barley was rather dearer. Oats, the supply of which was moderate, moved off steadily at full prices. Beans and peas were in short supply, and sold at extreme rates. At Liverpool, on Tuesday, there was a moderate consumptive demand for wheat at the full prices of last week. Oats were better, and barley and all feeding stuffs were dearer. Indian corn advanced, Ibrail being worth 32s., and Galatz 33s. per quarter. London and Glasgow yesterday were firm at quite the previous quotations; and to-day's markets cross-Channel come in good. We had a small supply of farmers' grain at our own market on Tuesday. Wheat and barley sold slowly at about the currencies of Friday. There was a better demand for oats, particularly black, which in some instances were 3d to 6d per barrel dearer. Indian corn was more inquired for, and some sales were made at an advance of 1s. per quarter.

A Hamburg circular of 4th February states:—Since our last report of the 28th ult. we have had a quiet but firm market for wheat, rye, and barley, and the latter article meets more attention, at rather higher rates. Oats and beans are neglected. The weather looks quite wintry, and it is probable that our navigation for sailing vessels will be interrupted a second time this winter. For wheat on the spot last week's prices have been granted; 62lbs. red Lower Elbe has fetched 46s. 6d. to 47s. 6d.; 62 to 63lbs. Holstein, 47s. 6d. to 48s.; and 60 to 62lbs. Mecklenburgh and Upland, 47s. to 48s. per 504lbs. free on board. From outports a cargo of 61½lbs. Danish Islands wheat has been sold at 46s. 6d. per imp. qr., cost and freight, and is still offering at this rate; 63lbs. east coast of Holstein and Sleswick, 48s. to 48s. 6d. per imp. qr., cost and freight.—*Agricultural Review.*

LONDON CATTLE MARKET, THURSDAY.—Notwithstanding that the supply of beasts in to-day's market was rather limited, all breeds met a slow sale at Monday's currency. We have to report a very inactive demand for sheep—the show of which was very moderate—at late quotations. The best old Downs sold at 5s 6d per 8lbs. Calves came slowly to hand; nevertheless, the veal trade was in a sluggish state, on former terms. Pigs were very dull, and there was scarcely any demand for milch cows.

Per 8lbs. to sink the offal.—Coarse and inferior beasts 3s 4d to 3s 6d, second quality do. 3s 8d to 4s 2d, prime large oxen 4s 4d to 4s 8d, prime Scots, &c., 4s 8d to 4s 10d, coarse and inferior sheep 3s 6d to 4s 2d, second quality do. 4s 4d to 4s 8d, prime coarse woolled sheep 4s 10d to 5s 2d, prime Southdown do. 5s 4d to 5s 6d, large coarse calves 4s 10d to 5s 4d, prime small do. 5s 6d to 5s 8d, large hogs 3s 6d to 3s 10d; neat small porkers 4s 2d to 4s 10d; suckling calves 19s to 22s, and quarter-old store pigs 25s to 29s each.

HEAD OF STOCK ON SALE.

Total supply—Beasts, 922; cows, 130; sheep, 2,950, calves, 120; pigs, 212. Foreign—Beasts, 120; sheep, 500; calves, 70.

GENERAL AVERAGES OF GRAIN.—General Averages of Grain made up to Saturday last:—

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
Last week	43s. 8d.	34s. 10d.	21s. 0d.	31s. 0d.	38s. 1d.	35s. 5d
Six weeks	43s. 11d.	34s. 7d.	21s. 4d.	32s. 10d.	38s. 8d.	36s. 9d
Duties	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d
Qrs. sold	118,867	85,496	15,649	96	5,572	1,979

REGENT'S PARK HAYMARKET.—Fine upland meadow and rye-grass hay 82s to 84s, inferior ditto 55s to 60s, superior clover 95s to 100s, inferior ditto 70s to 75s, straw 25s to 30s per load of 36 trusses.

NEWPORT MEAT MARKET.—Prices per 8lbs by the carcase:—Beef 3s 8d to 4s 4d, mutton 3s 8d to 4s 6d, veal 4s 4d to 4s 8d, pork 4s to 5s.

SMITHFIELD HAYMARKET.—Fine upland meadow and rye-grass hay 82s to 84s, inferior ditto 52s to 57s, superior clover 95s to 100s, inferior ditto 70s to 75s, straw 25s to 30s per load of 36 trusses.

NEW HUNGERFORD MARKET.—Fish Market: Turbots 3s to 20s, brills 2s to 8s, codfish 6s to 8s, haddocks 1s to 1s 6d whitings 4d to 9d, mackarel 6 to 10d, and lobsters 1s to 2s 6d each, soles 1s to 2s 6d per pair, sunelts 1s to 2s 6d per dozen, eels 10d to 1s, and salmon 3s to 3s 6d per pound. Supply middling, trade dull. Poultry, Game, and Meat Markets: Prices here are the same as our last quotations. Supply good, trade moderate. Haymarket: Fine upland meadow and rye grass hay 82s to 84s, inferior do. 52s to 57s, superior clover 95s to 100s, inferior do. 70 to 75s, straw 25s to 30s per load of 36 trusses.

PRICE OF BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d to 7½d, of household do. 6d to 6½d, some bakers are selling from 5d to 5½d per 4lb. loaf, weighed on delivery.

COAL MARKET, FEB. 8.

(Prices of coals per ton at the close of the market.)

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Bates' West Hartley	14	3	Riddell	19	3
Broomieholm Steam	14	0	Belmont	19	0
Buddle's West Hartley	14	6	Braddyll's Hetton	20	3
Burnhope Gas	13	6	Hetton	21	0
Ryan's Bebside W. Hartley	15	0	Kepier Grange	20	3
Davison's West Hartley	15	0	Lambton	20	9
Howard's West Hartley	15	0	South Hetton	20	9
Tanfield Moor	13	9	Stewart's	20	9
Tanfield Moor Butes	13	9	Cassop	20	0
Walker's Primrose	14	0	Hartlepool	20	9
West Hartley	15	0	Heugh Hall	19	9
West Wylam	15	0	Hunwick	16	0
Wylam	16	0	Kelloe	20	0
Eden	19	9	Shincliffe	19	6
Eden Main	19	9	South Hartlepool	19	9
Wall's-end:—			Thornley	18	0
Acorn Close	19	9	Trimdon Hartlepool	20	0
Gosforth	19	3	Whitworth	16	0
Harton	19	6	Black Prince	14	0
Northumberland	15	6	South Durham	19	9
			Powell's Duffryn Steam	22	6

Ships at market, 143; sold, 115; unsold, 28.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, WEDNESDAY.—The transactions in cotton today amount to 8,000 bales, of which 1,000 are on speculation and for export, with a firm market.

No sales are reported in Colonial produce.

WOOL AND WOOLLEN MARKETS.

(From the *Leeds Mercury* of Thursday, Feb. 9.)

WOOLLEN TRADE OF LEEDS, TUESDAY.—The market has been well attended this morning, and although considerably less animation prevailed than on Saturday, still a fair business has been transacted. Cotton warps and summer fabrics continue good sale. Ordinary cloths have been in rather better demand.

HUDDERSFIELD, TUESDAY.—Business was a little quieter, although a steady and continuous trade is going on. Stocks are nearly run out, and prices are firmer than before.

DUBLIN MARKETS—FRIDAY, FEB. 10.

(From Rogerson and Co.'s Circular.)—We had a very full market here to-day, caused, no doubt, by the scarcity of keep over the country generally. Cattle, a large portion of which were of secondary quality, were lower, and middling classes very hard to quit. Good sheep maintained former rates; middling and inferior not so easy to sell. Prime heifer and bullock beef, 60s per cwt; second-rate and coarse beasts, 55s to 58s per do; best wedder mutton, 7d to 7¾d per lb; inferior and ewe, 5d to 6d per lb; veal, 7¼d to 8¼d per lb.

PROVISIONS, SPITTALFIELDS.—A large supply of bacon, with sales rather in favour of buyers. Flitch, 58s to 61s; middles, 62s to 64s; cheeks, 40s to 42s; hams, 54s to 58s; long fine, 70s to 74s 8d; lard, 64s to 65s per cwt.

ST. SEPULCHRE'S BUTTER AND BACON MARKET, KEVIN-STREET.—Bacon, 58s 0d to 62s; hams, 56s 0d to 60s 0d; cheeks, 42s 0d to 45s 0d per cwt. Oats, 13s to 14s per barrel; Cool butter, 12d to 15d per lb; firkins, 102s 8d to 130s 8d. Poultry—Turkeys, 4s to 7s per couple; geese, 2s 6d to 4s each; crammed fowl, 4s to 7s per couple; chickens (alive), 1s 4d to 2s 6d; rabbits, 1s 4d to 1s 6d per pair.

EGG AND BUTTER MARKET, LITTLE GREEN.—Eggs, hens, 6s 6d per 124 (wholesale); hens, 6s 10d to 7s per ditto (retail); cool butter, 10d to 15d per lb; firkins, 100s to 121s 4d per cwt.

BUTTER CRANE, 18, THOMAS-STREET.—Firkin Butter, first quality, 121s; second quality, 116s; third quality, 106s per cwt. Cool butter, 11d to 14d per lb.

FISH.—Salmon, 2s 2d to 2s 6d per lb.; soles, 2s per pair; turbot, 6s to 12s each; herrings, Scotch, 37s to 38s per barrel; Shetland, 28s per cwt.

HAY AND STRAW.—Hay, 4s 4d, 5s 6d, to 5s 9d per cwt; straw, 3s 4d, to 3s 8d per cwt.

VEGETABLES.—Potatoes, 3s 4d to 5s per cwt; turnips, 20s per ton; mangels, 20s to 22s.

BREAD.—First quality, 7½d; second ditto, 6½d; third ditto, 6d per 4lbs.

COALS.—Furnace, 13s to 14s; house, 15s to 16s; extra, 17s per ton.

Wool dull, a few parcels moving off of mixed at 24s 6d to 25s; skin, 19s to 20s; country do. 21s. All now depends on how matters may stand with France.

No transaction to notice during the past week, but prices nominally the same as last quotations, 24s 6d to 25s for fleece and 19s to 21s 6d for skin per stone.—GANLY, SONS, and PARKER.

WHITEHAVEN COLLIERY OFFICE.—Price of Whitehaven coal, week ending Thursday, 9th February, 15s per ton. At Dublin market, 14 Whitehaven vessels, and one at Kingstown.

SMITHFIELD CATTLE MARKET—THURSDAY.

The supply of beasts was much larger than on this day week. There was a dull demand, particularly for export, and a reduction of 10s per head was submitted to. The supply of sheep was also large; prime wethers brought former quotations, but inferior and ewes sold 4d per lb. lower. The primest heifer and bullock beef 58s to 60s per cwt., sinking offal; second rate and coarse beasts 42s to 54s per cwt., do. The best wether mutton 7¼d per lb., in sink; inferior and ewes 6¾d per lb., do.; veal 8¼d per lb.

CAVANAGH and BULL, Saleasmasters, Smithfield.

THE WOOL MARKET—THURSDAY.

No transactions to notice during the past week. Prices were nominally the same as last quotations, 24s 6d to 25s for fleece, and 19s to 21s 6d per stone for skin.

GANLY, SONS, & PARKER.

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE—FRIDAY.

At our Corn Exchange to-day the supply was moderate. There was a fair sale for wheat at fully last day's prices, and for malting barley, which may be quoted at 3d. to 6d. dearer. Oats was also higher. There was an improved demand for Indian corn, and our quotations were obtained for best qualities.

White Wheat,	28s 0d to 31s 0d	Oats black	00s 0d to 00s 0d
Red do.,	27s 0d to 28s 0d	Oatmeal,	13s 0d to 13s 6d
Bere,	00s 0d to 00s 0d	Rapeseed,	00s 0d to 0d 0d
Barley,	15s 0d to 20s 0d	Bakers' flour,	15s 8d to 19s 0d
Beans,	00s 0d to 00s 0d	Indian corn per	
Oats,	11s 6d to 14s 3d	480lbs	32s 6d to 35s 0d

RETURN OF CORN AND OATMEAL SOLD AND DELIVERED AT DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEB 10.

			From	to	Average.
			s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1290	Wheat, per barrel	20 stone...	26 0	30 0	28 6
2615	Oats do.	14 stone...	12 6	14 6	13 9
—	Bere do.	16 stone...	00 0	00 0	00 0
965	Barley do.	16 stone...	16 0	21 0	18 2
—	Rape do.	16 stone...	00 0	00 0	00 0
1088	Oatmeal cwt.	8 stone...	13 9	15 0	14 0

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN FOR THE WEEK—FEB 4.

Imperial Average.

	s.	d.		s.	d.		s.	d.
Wheat ...	43	8	Oats ...	21	0	Beans ...	38	1
Barley ...	34	10	Rye ...	31	0	Peas ...	35	4

Aggregate Average for the Six Weeks.

	s.	d.		s.	d.		s.	d.
Wheat ...	43	11	Oats ...	21	4	Beans ...	38	8
Barley ...	34	7	Rye ...	32	10	Peas ...	36	9

Duty one shilling.

Irish Railway Returns.

Made up to the respective dates as under.

Name of Railway.	1859. £	s.	d.	1858. £	s.	d.
Ballymena & Portrush, Feb. 4	239	8	7	243	11	3
Belfast & County Down, Feb. 5	494	5	3	371	2	9
Belfast & Ballymena, Feb. 4	1133	8	7	996	13	6
Cork & Bandon, Feb. 4	308	18	10	307	6	2
Cork, Blackrock, & Passage, Feb. 4	195	5	7	216	1	11
Dublin & Belfast Junc. Feb. 5	1229	6	0	1198	0	0